

HOW TO
modernize
YOUR FARM HOME

**SUCCESSFUL FARMING'S
HOUSEHOLD AND HOME
BUILDING SERVICE BUREAU**

Digitized by:



The Association for Preservation Technology, Int.

From the collection of:

Floyd Mansberger
Fever River Research

www.IllinoisArchaeology.com

HOW TO **modernize** YOUR FARM HOME

Edited by

H. E. Wichers

Successful Farming's Architect-Editor

and

Ellen L. Pennell

Associate Editor, Director of the Home Department

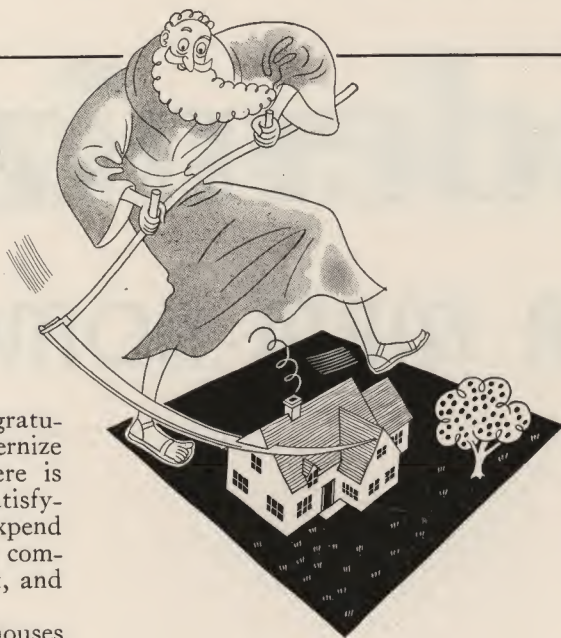
Copyright, 1935

Published by Successful Farming

Meredith Publishing Company

Des Moines, Iowa

FOREWORD



YOU are to be congratulated for deciding to modernize your home now, for there is nothing more sincerely satisfying than the efforts we expend to make our homes more comfortable, more convenient, and more beautiful.

It is sad but true that houses do wear out. Their shabbiness and inconvenience may be ignored for a time, but eventually they must be remodeled and repaired or there will be nothing left of them. And there is a sentimental reason as well as an economic one for wanting to keep our homes at par all the time. Since the farm home is an expression of the lives and thoughts of those using them, attractive, well-kept places are an expression of richness and thoughts and ideas. Tho it be a modest home, if it is well kept it tells the world its owner has maintained his self-respect and takes an honest pride in his calling.

This booklet, "How to Modernize Your Farm Home," has been published by *Successful Farming* and sent to you with our compliments with the aim of offering you as many solid, practical suggestions as possible for planning your home modernizing work. We believe that you will find much inspiration and help in these pages. Read it thru carefully and study the photographs and drawings.

Last year *Successful Farming* launched a home remodeling program to show how much can be done at a reasonable cost to bring the homemaker's working facilities up on a level of convenience and comfort with those enjoyed by the men of the farm. We first obtained the services of H. E. Wichers, architect at Kansas State College. In the past he had written numerous articles and a booklet for us on farm house remodeling.

Watch Father Time or he will take a fourth of your house every six years

He is also the author of several college bulletins on the subject. He is one of the few architects who has given the farm house careful consideration. In his work with us he has been ably assisted by Oscar Ekdahl, a graduate architect of Kansas State College.

Then, we visited many farms in several states seeking a house which might be typical of thousands needing remodeling in the middlewest and whose owners might be interested in co-operating with us. A house located in

Nebraska has been remodeled by plans worked out by Mr. Wichers to suit the owners. That project has been described in *Successful Farming* and on pages 6 and 7 of this booklet. Another house was found in Kansas, which has been described on pages 4 and 5. As a consequence of the articles in *Successful Farming* we received hundreds of inquiries from subscribers asking how they could improve their homes. Mr. Ekdahl personally visited farm homes in five states to study their problems so that he might give the benefit of their experiences to *Successful Farming* readers in this booklet.

We have also obtained from experts in their fields information on the problems which are a part of all modernizing. We have even included a discussion of the new sources of money (on page 51) provided for those who would improve their homes.

It is our sincere desire to see every farm family in as good a house as its income will support. If there remain any unanswered questions in your mind after you have finished this booklet, you are invited and urged to write about your particular problems to the editors of *Successful Farming*. They will be glad to help. May your ideal home be realized!

The Editors

How to Check Your Home For Remodeling

"Is My House Worth Remodeling?"

FINDING the answer to that question is of real importance. It is difficult for one not accustomed to building, and not acquainted with structural values, to know just when an old property is best abandoned and just when it is worth the time and money that will be necessary to make it modern. The best way to find out is to employ someone with many years of experience to check your house for you. Such a man will insist upon a thorough examination before offering any opinion. It makes no difference whether the expert is a carpenter, an architect, a mason, or a contractor. He will tell you frankly the condition of the joists, floors, beams, and so on in your home.

The following list of questions is given to help you determine the value of your present property. If you can answer them with a decided "yes," it is more than likely that your house is well worth remodeling. Sometimes you may be unable to answer one, or possibly two, and still have a perfectly sound house, but you should check closely in these special cases.

1. Are your foundations in good condition?

Foundations that are in bad condition are difficult to repair. In fact, they should be removed and new ones put in. If there is a basement, replacement may be an expensive operation. Further, basement walls that are badly out of shape have probably allowed the main structure to become warped when it sagged to the irregular line of the foundation. Thus, the whole thing may be difficult to realign.

2. Are the walls plumb?

Walls that are out of plumb indicate that something is wrong. Foundations may be bad, struc-

tural members may have given way. It is not an easy matter to replumb old walls. Of course, this is not serious provided your structural members are still sound.

3. Are the floors level?

If the floors have humps in them, it indicates bad foundation conditions. If the floors slope badly toward some corner, it means more foundation trouble or rotten sills and other defective materials. It may indicate that termites have destroyed some of the structural members.

4. Are you sure the roof doesn't sag?

Sway-back roofs or roofs that are badly out of line indicate spreading walls, rotten joists or rafters, and probably will lead to considerable reconstruction.

5. Do the doors fit?

If they drag on the floor or refuse to close, foundations are responsible.

6. Are you making sure that you will have the sort of house that you really want when you finish?

It is quite possible to rearrange an old house so that the conveniences and arrangement are excellent, so you should be able to come nearly as close to your ideal in a remodeled house as in a new house.

In general, the house that is more than twenty-five years old is questionable as a modernizing project, for the cost of a good job of remodeling a very old house is likely to run high. Of course, there are exceptions to this rule, but houses older than twenty-five years should be given special consideration when determining their structural worth.



Above: The Huston home with its new roof, new porch, and new coat of paint. Right: Before these exterior changes were made by Mr. and Mrs. Huston.



Successful Farming Helped Remodel this Kansas Farm Home

WHEN *Successful Farming* launched its new farm home remodeling program in August, 1934, the Kansas home of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Huston was chosen as a typical example of what could be done to make farm homes more convenient, comfortable, and beautiful.

The Huston home was chosen because a close examination of the house revealed that it was in excellent condition structurally, and because it is a house in which desired changes could be made with the cost of remodeling still kept as low as possible.

The new roof and the big screened-in porch, shown in the top photograph on this page, had been put on by Mr. Huston just before *Successful*

Farming editors visited the home.

It was the aim of the *Successful Farming* architectural service to plan the changes the Hustons wanted most in their home, without actually enlarging the house. The Hustons wanted a new kitchen, much smaller than the old, with a floor that would resist moisture, and a sink with running water. They also wanted a workroom, with a concrete floor and floor drain. And Mr. Huston particularly wanted an office.

By skillful planning, it was found that all these changes could be made, and that they could be confined to the "business end" of the house, that is, to the old dining-room, kitchen, and pantry. If you will study the "before" plan on page 5, you will

notice that there was a huge kitchen with a long, narrow, dark pantry which connected it with the dining-room. By changing the partition between the kitchen and pantry, these two rooms were converted into four.

Now, look at the "after" plan. You will see a convenient kitchen (with entirely new furniture), and a good-sized workroom which will include all the equipment that pertains to the real business of home-making on the farm: laundry, canning, the cream separator, and the like. This workroom also provides a place for the men to hang their work clothes before they come into the kitchen.

Since the new kitchen and workroom do away with the need for a pantry, the space between the workroom and dining-room has been converted into an office for Mr. Huston. The new dining-room will be more conveniently arranged, because it has fewer doors, better light from its new window, and more convenient wall space for furniture.

Altho there is no rear hall in this plan, it is possible to go from the workroom to the dining-room without passing thru the kitchen, so that the fundamental rear hall idea has

been really incorporated after all. In this house, as in the house discussed on the following two pages, a septic tank has been installed that will adequately care for all sewage. Mr. Huston will provide pressure for the water system by means of a tank on a hill.

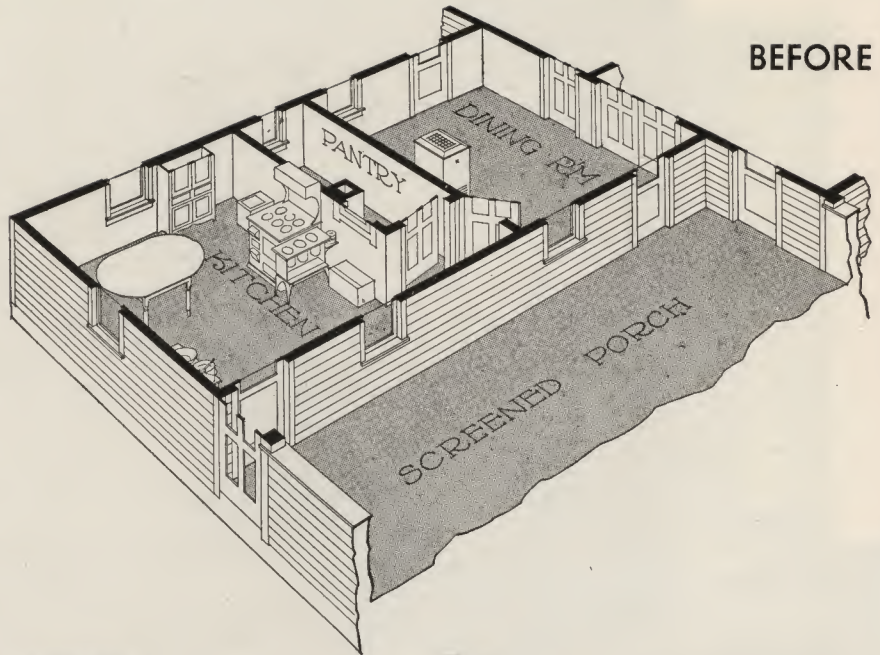
Careful study of the new kitchen plan will show that every effort has been made to lessen work and increase convenience. Every inch of available space has been given over to closets and cupboards, and a hood was provided over the range to carry off much of the heat in the summer-time. This hood has a water tank enclosed, thus keeping the tank out of sight, where it also receives the benefit of heat from the stove.

Both kitchen and dining-room will have new wallpaper, while painted walls will be used for the workroom. The kitchen will have linoleum on the floor, and the workroom is to have a concrete floor.

The dining-room is even larger than it was before, with a group of three windows in the west wall, in place of one window and a door. The east wall remains practically as it was but the heater has been moved closer to the west wall so that it would not be out in the middle of the room.

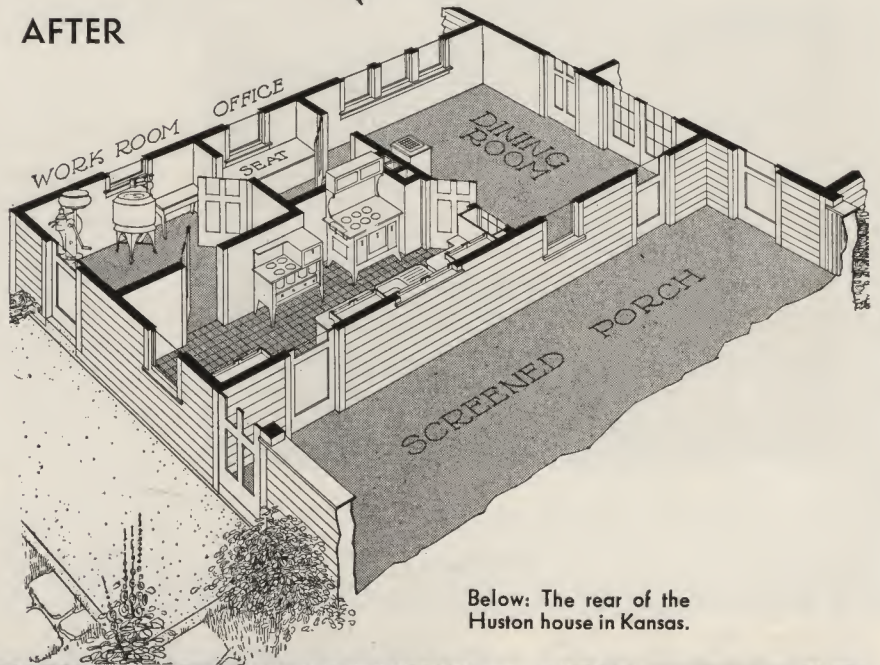
The Hustons are delighted with the improvements planned for their remodeled farm home, and wouldn't you be, too? Someday they hope to add a bathroom, which will not be difficult to do.

The house as it is planned will be an excellent example of what may be done to re-work three huge, barn-like rooms into four convenient and up-to-date ones, without any change being made in the exterior walls of the house.



BEFORE

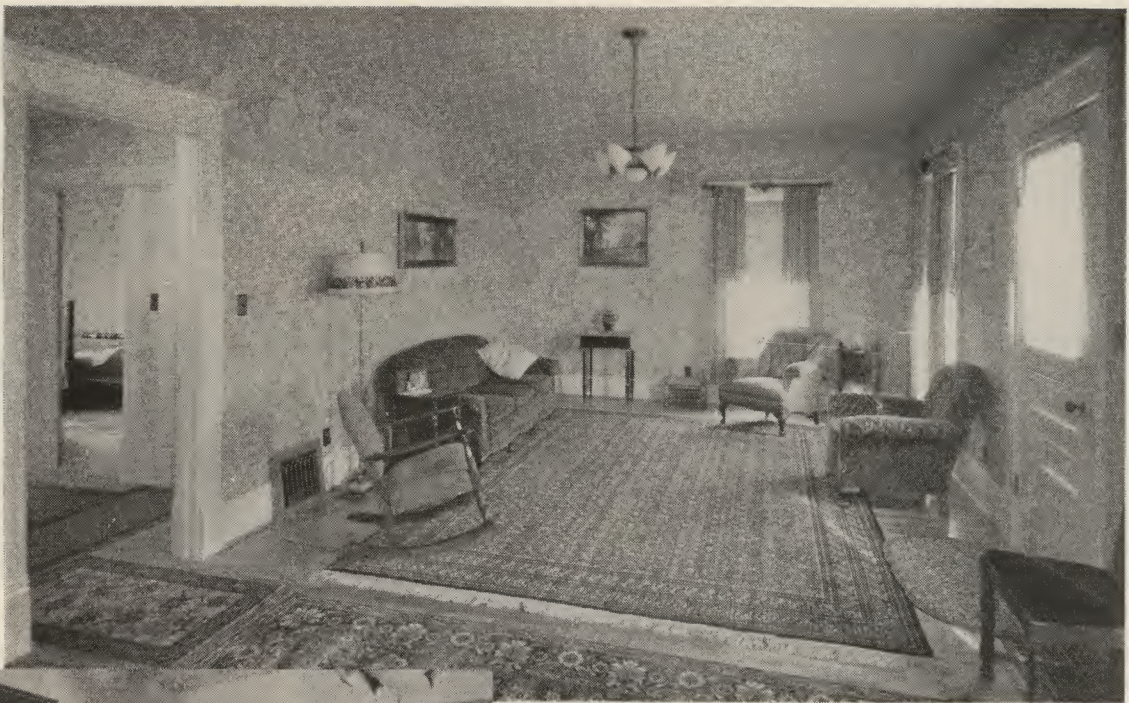
AFTER



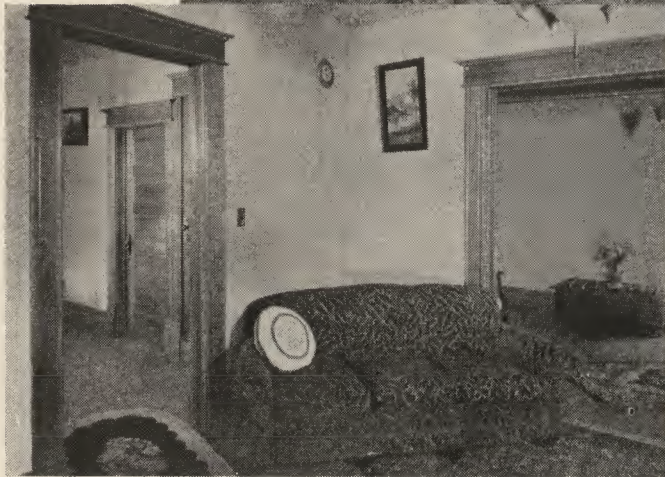
Below: The rear of the Huston house in Kansas.



BEFORE

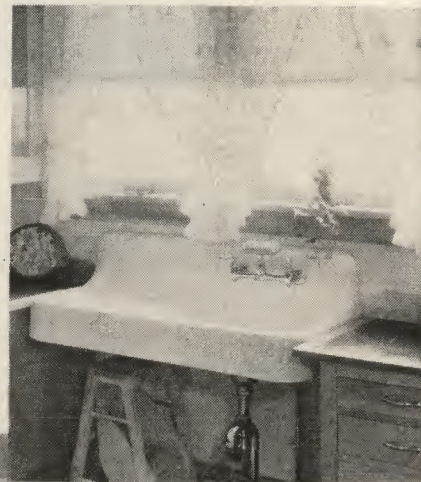


AFTER



Successful Farming participated in the remodeling of this Nebraska farm home.

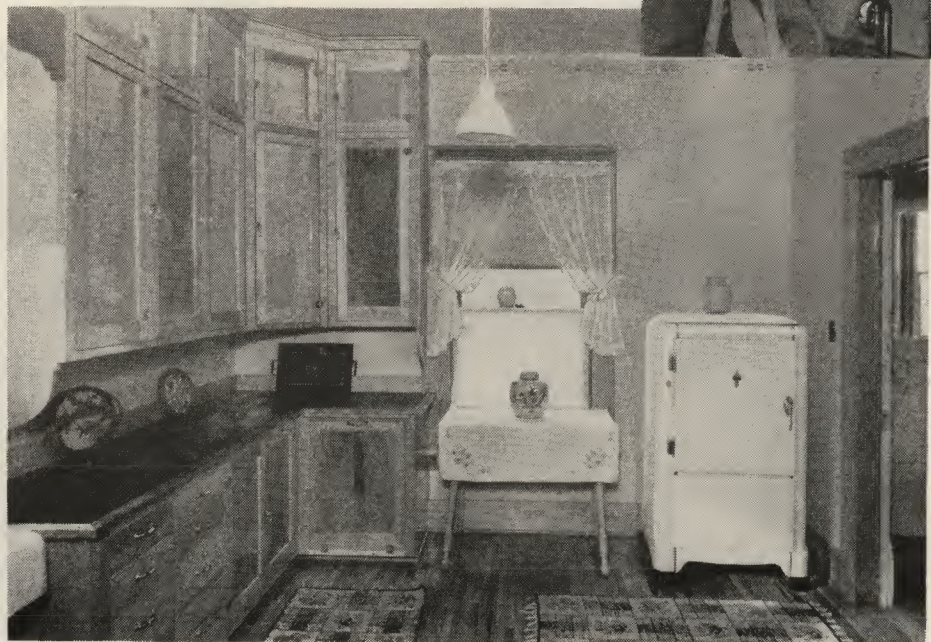
AFTER



WHAT a world of inspiration there is in these before-and-after photographs, showing the actual remodeling completed in this Nebraska farm home!

Above: The new living-room shows that it gained in size when the old living-room was combined with a bedroom. Notice the better placement of the furniture in the "after" photograph as compared with that of the old room.

To the right are views of the improvements made in the kitchen, and on the opposite page are shown the marvelous changes which were made in the dining-room.



The McReynolds'

New Home

THESE pages carry the story in pictures of the remodeling of the A. A. McReynolds' home in Nebraska, in which *Successful Farming* participated. The finished house is a joy to the family and the pride of the community. Compare the long, roomy, beautifully furnished living-room above with the little cluttered corner of the former living-room. An unused back bedroom was made a part of the present scheme, and does wonders to make the room more usable. New wallpaper, light paint, a good rug and colorful draperies form the background for this room.

The before-and-after views tell the dining-room story. What a change was made in the same space!

Compare the two views

BEFORE



AFTER

BEFORE



of the kitchen on page 6 with the end of the old kitchen shown on this page. The fine cupboard space holds all equipment and food supplies Mrs. McReynolds will need in meal preparation. The nice new sink is beneath two windows, which look out towards the highway and gardens. No unexpected callers can arrive here unannounced!

The refrigerator now has a place befitting its importance in the kitchen instead of in the dining-room. The range and cooking area is just across from sink near the dining-room door. Just outside the kitchen door in the rear hall is the telephone conveniently placed for everyone. This rear hall is truly wonderful. It connects all parts of the house conveniently, and keeps traffic from the kitchen.

The house now boasts a new bathroom, a new furnace, and *seven* closets instead of three. Bedrooms are more conveniently arranged for privacy by the addition of a small hall upstairs.

Watch for other views of the basement and other features of this house which appear elsewhere in the book.

What to Do with the Old Model T

DO YOU know that there is a Model T house? You pass one on almost any drive you take in your own home territory. Perhaps you live in one of these T-plan houses yourself, and are anxious to remodel it.

A T-plan house generally is the result of several growth-like additions. Usually it is wisest to remove all these additions and enclosed porches and start with the fundamental structure. This is what *Successful Farming* suggests for the home on these pages, the property of George Tjaden of Faribault County, Minnesota.

Because it is in good condition, this is an ideal T-plan house for remodeling. To start with, it also has a gravity water system and an electric light plant.

The plans on these two pages present a complete picture of how this T-plan house can be remodeled. The exterior plan shows the addition of a

front porch. Two rear porches have been converted into two new rooms. A simple change from the exterior viewpoint, but what a transformation inside!

One of the old porches gives way to a completely modern kitchen. This kitchen is slightly increased in size, but appears much larger due to the careful placing of cupboards and working equipment. The new kitchen will not give the old pantry an excuse for existing any longer. Spacious cupboards for equipment, a nice, new, shiny sink, working areas that will work—and even the refrigerator—claim a place in the center of all activities.

On the opposite side from the dining-room, a second rear porch becomes the downstairs bedroom. Located at the back of the house it has much more privacy. This bedroom boasts of two spacious closets and plenty of wall space for chests of drawers and other commodious furniture.

Since the big, old-fashioned

pantry is out, its space is made into the all-important rear hall. This rear hall is light and has sufficient space to use for ironing, sewing, or other similar tasks. Walls will permit the addition of a linen closet and also a boot-cap-and-coat closet in which the men can hang their work clothes.

The back bedroom, next to the old pantry, disappears into a downstairs bath and a completely new stair. This revised stair greatly improves the upstairs room arrangement.

Now let's follow this new plan thru the house and observe how conveniently it has been arranged. The rear hall leads you directly to the living-room, dining-room, kitchen, upstairs, downstairs, and to the bathroom. The stairway is directly accessible from the kitchen and the rear entry without passing thru any room, and the bathroom is ideally located in every respect.

Very little has been done to the living-room, since it seemed unnecessary in completing the plan. The door from the living-room to the old



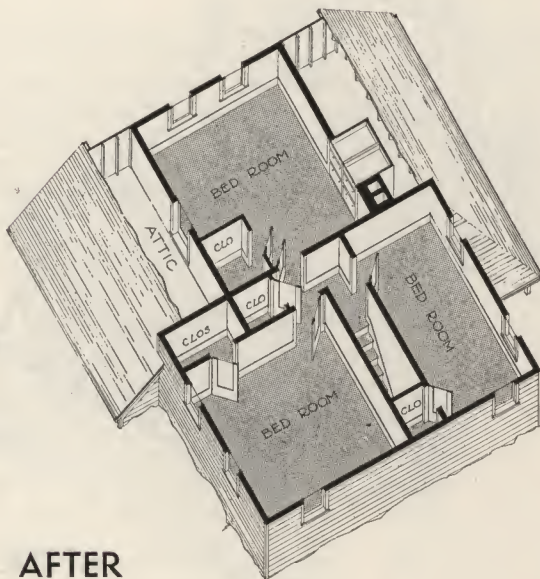


porch has been removed as has the old connecting door from the living-room to the bedroom. The new door was introduced between the living-room and rear hall. The old front door steps have been removed and two circular steps have been put in.

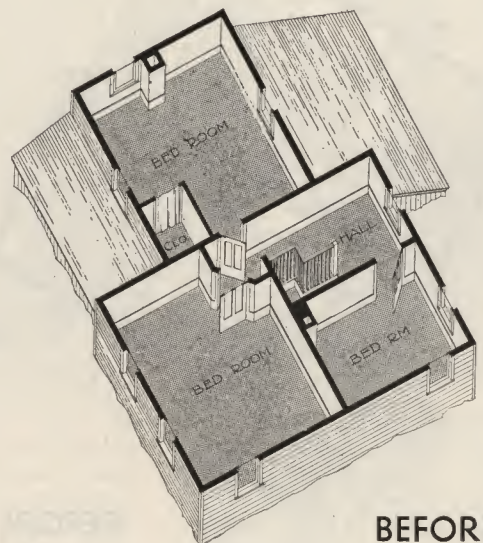
After going over the interior plan, let's look at this house from the neighbor's viewpoint—the exterior. Great changes have been made, but they are so carefully worked out we have the feeling that this house has always been just as the new plan presents it. All these changes have been made at a low expenditure, which is always very encouraging.



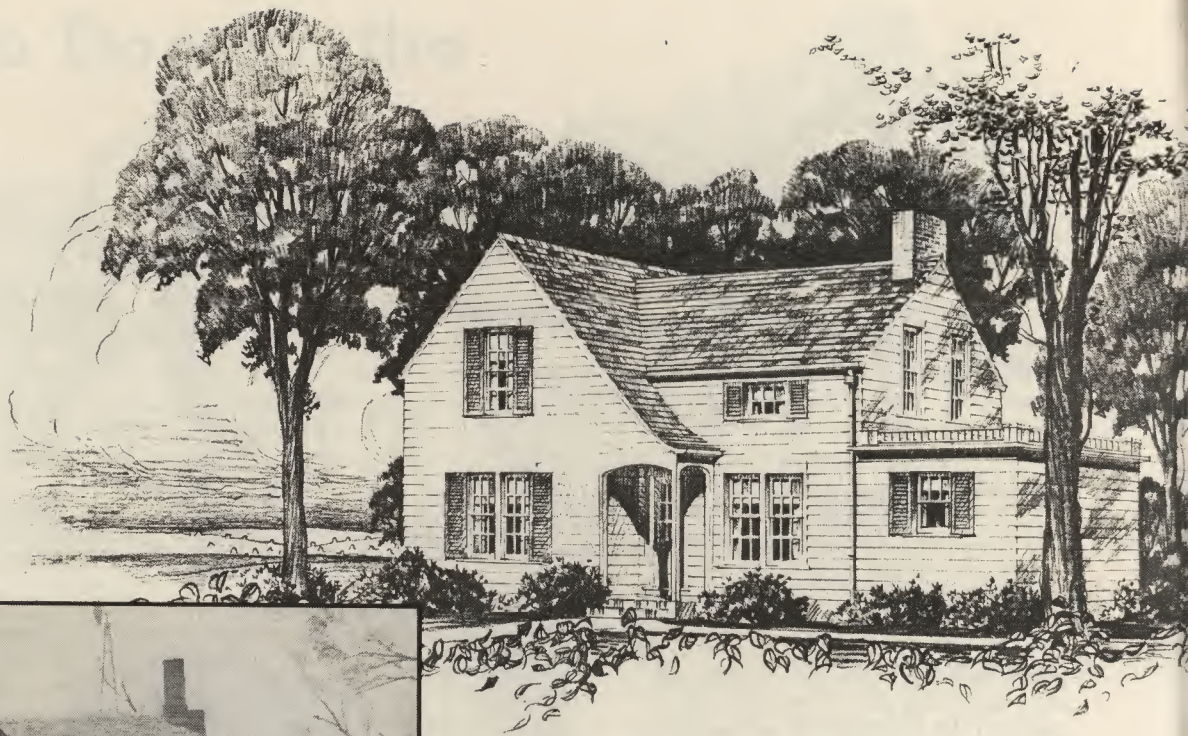
Top: the improved exterior plan suggested for the old house.



AFTER

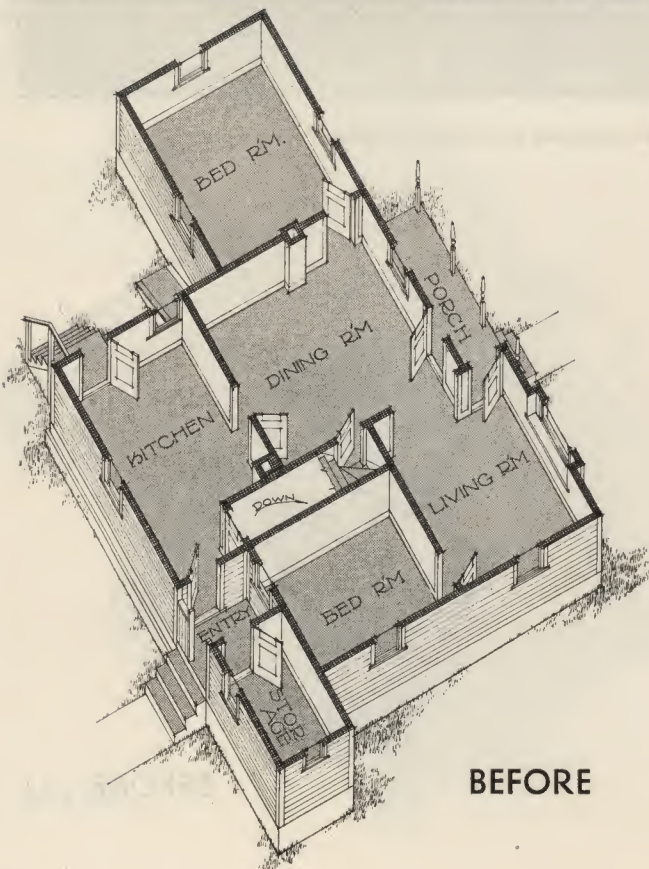


BEFORE

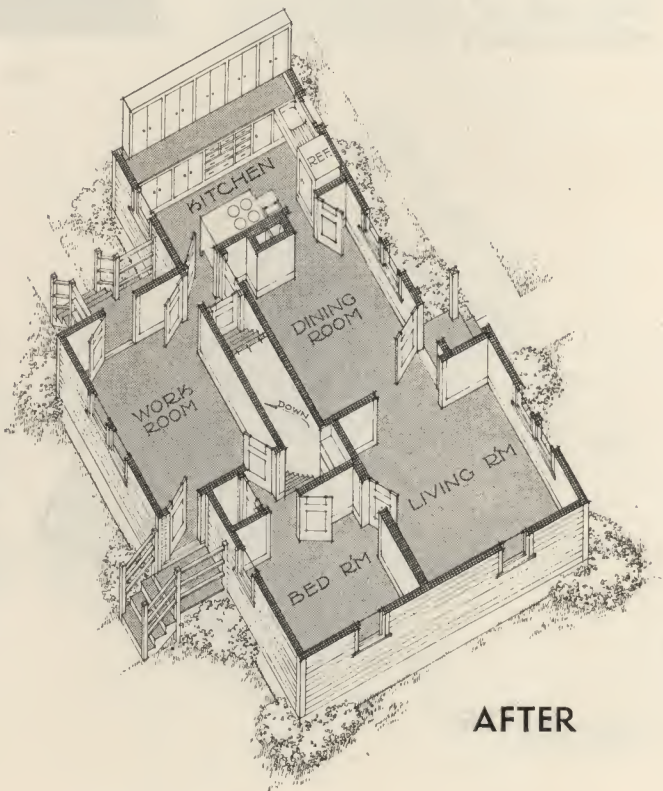


Only a few exterior changes are planned, but what an improvement they will make in this old house!

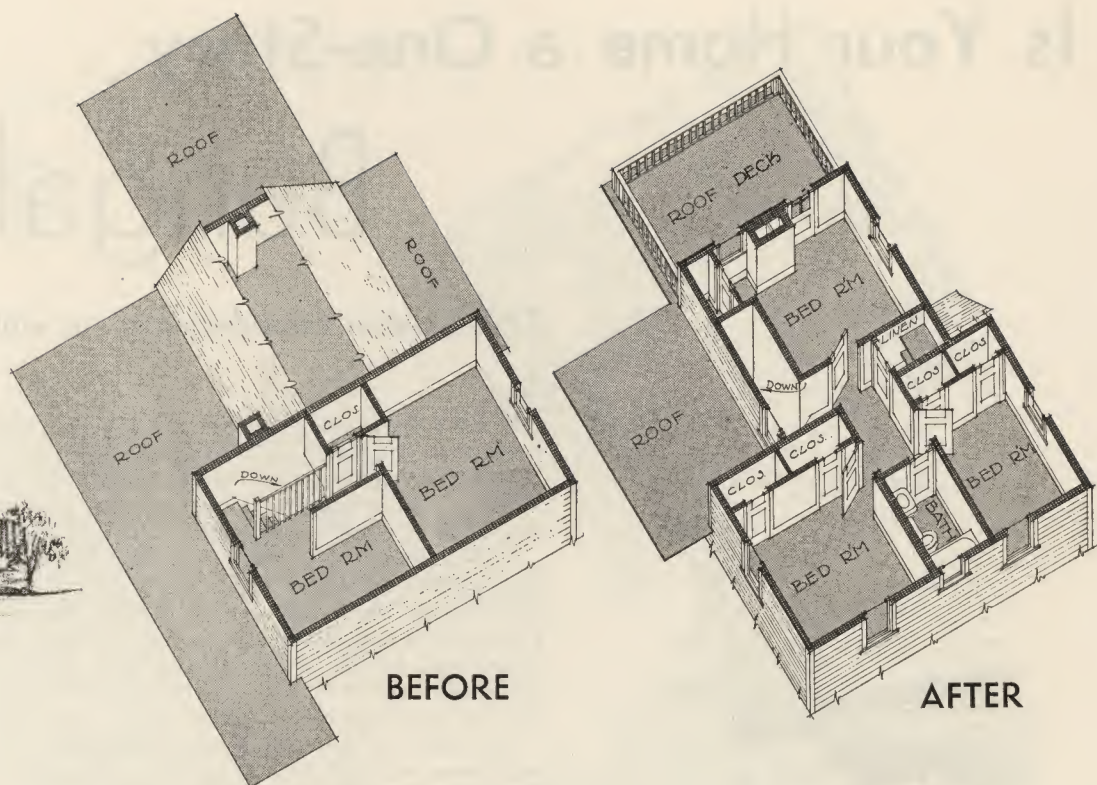
The Two-Story



BEFORE



AFTER



Rectangle House

Has Possibilities

**Does your present home look like this one?
See how beautifully it can be remodeled!**

THE old farm home illustrated on page 10 is a two-story rectangle house with a one-story wing which has been "added to" in a manner that does not fit modern living conditions. Since these additions (the kitchen, bedroom, and storage room) were not as well built as the original portion, it was decided to do away with them entirely and to rebuild those rooms.

You will be interested to see the changes *Successful Farming* has suggested for this house. By studying the "before and after" plans, you will notice that the living-room has been slightly enlarged by reducing the size of the bedroom which joins it. The size of the dining-room was also reduced in order to rearrange the stairs completely to give easy access to both the second floor and the basement. The old lean-to bed-

room was completely torn away and a new and modern kitchen put in its place.

Notice what a fine new kitchen is planned. Cupboards line one entire end, with a sink adjoining just beneath a window which looks out on the passing highway. The other window which opens to the west gives a view toward the gardens and barns. Room is provided for the range, refrigerator, and kitchen table. From the kitchen there is a passage way which leads into the workroom. This workroom is now located in the space formerly occupied by the old kitchen. It may be used as a rear hall, since it has two entrances from the exterior. Inside, the workroom leads to the front bedroom, the stairway, the dining-room, and the kitchen. It is ideally located to catch all the extra "house-cluttering" duties be-

fore they get as far as the kitchen.

The upstairs plan is greatly improved by the addition of the third bedroom and the rearrangement of the stairs. The bath is conveniently placed between the two bedrooms. There are four closets upstairs and one large linen closet. The lack of adequate closet space is one of the most common faults in most houses, and a fault which should certainly be corrected when plans are being drawn up for the remodeled home. In this old house there was exactly one closet for the entire family! Now, there are five.

The exterior of the house has been vastly improved with only a few changes. Square-paned windows with shutters, a very small porch over the front entrance, and a roof deck over the added bedroom combine to give this house its new beauty.

Is Your Home a One-Story Bungalow

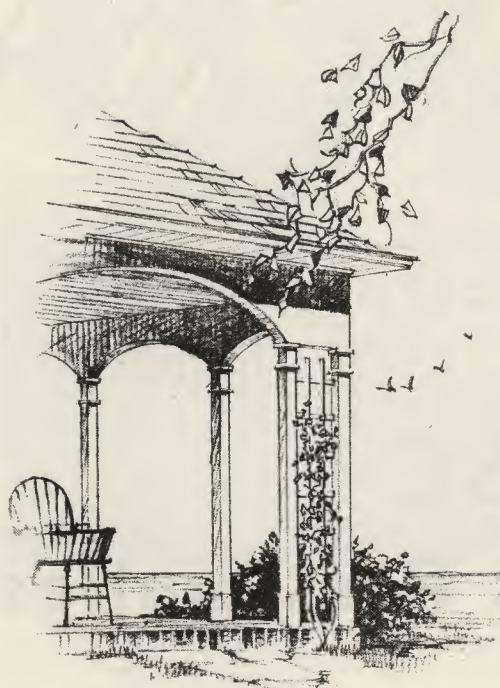
These clever remodeling plans will interest you.

VERY FEW one-story bungalow houses have been left as they were when originally built. Many of them were so poorly arranged that something was done about them during the first few years. Even so, the arrangement of the old house illustrated here shows that little attempt was ever made to make the house fit its purpose.

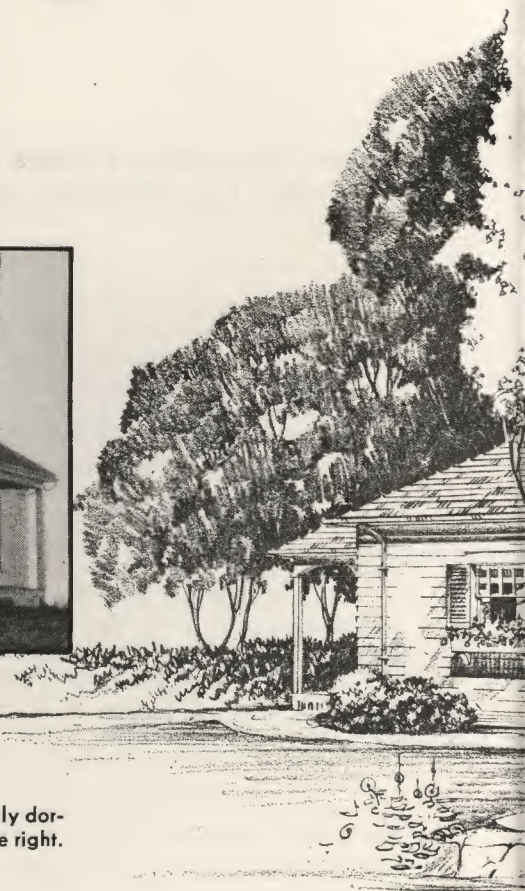
In this new plans *Successful Farming* has suggested for this home, there is little more inclosed floor space, but because of well thought-out changes, three bedrooms, a combined dining-room and living-room, and a new bathroom, workroom, and kitchen have been incorporated. In the new plans, the bath and bedroom arrangement will be of interest to many farm people, because similar problems will be encountered in almost every attempted rearrangement.

Note the convenient hallway connecting the bedrooms and the bathroom, and note that from the workroom it is possible to go to the bathroom without crossing another room. The new arrangement shows clearly that the house is designed as a farm house.

A detail of the attractive new front porch suggested for the house below.



The addition of shutters and two new porches, and the elimination of the ugly dormer from the roof, will transform this bungalow to the up-to-date house at the right.

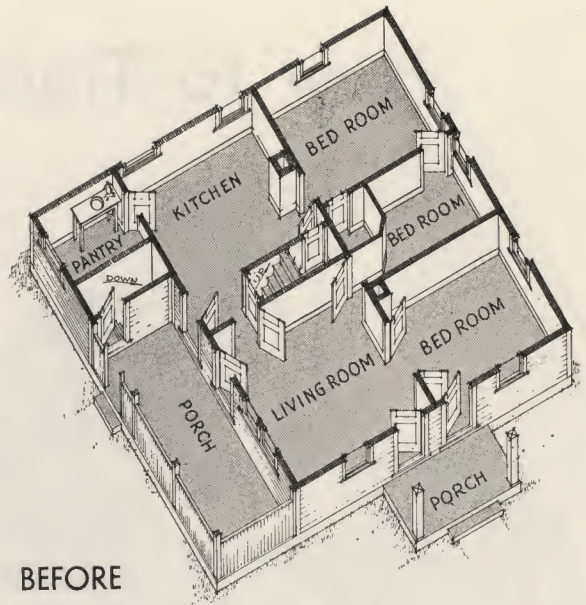


Type?

The old front porch has been enlarged to a charming new one, of which a detail is shown on page 12. There is also a new back porch, leading off the work-room.

You will notice that the old house has no dining-room at all. By eliminating the old side porch, the new plan incorporates a combination living-room and dining-room. This is an ideal arrangement for many farm homes. It is better to have one comfortably-sized room in which family and friends may gather, rather than two poky little rooms, neither of which gets much use.

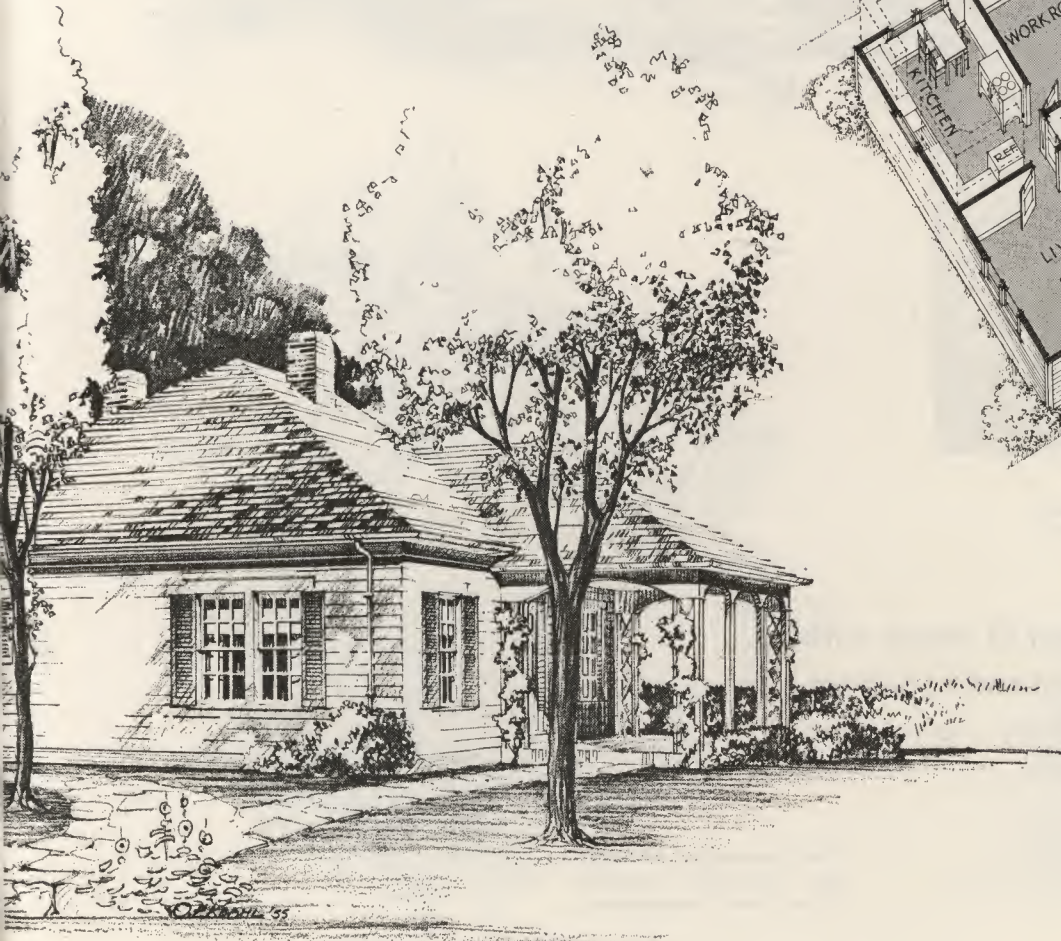
The new arrangement includes a well-planned corner kitchen with space for ample working surfaces, stove and refrigerator, and a table and chairs beneath a window.



BEFORE



AFTER



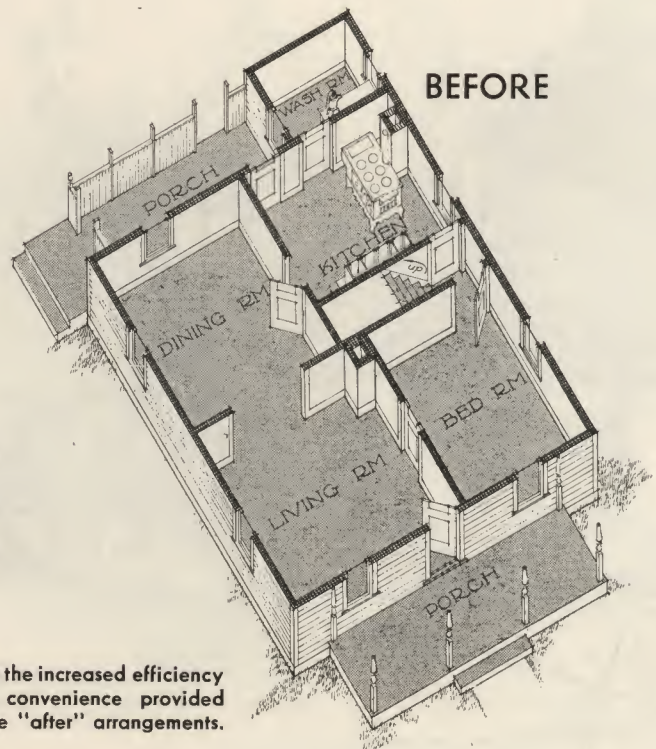
By clever re-arrangement, the new plan for the house includes larger rooms, increased closet space, a new bathroom, workroom, and kitchen.

How to Transform a Two-Story



What charming exterior changes *Successful Farming* has suggested for this old house!

A complete re-arrangement of rooms, with the addition of a workroom and bathroom, will make this house truly up-to-date.



Note the increased efficiency and convenience provided in the "after" arrangements.

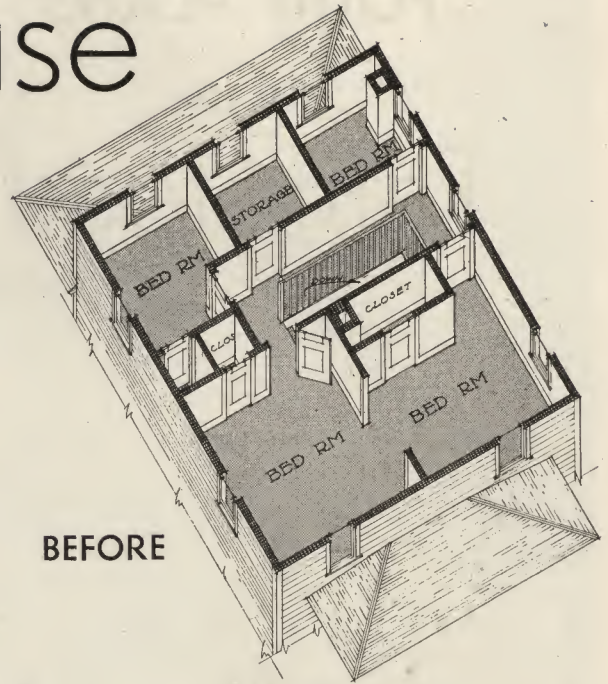
Square House

THE TWO-STORY square house is one of the most difficult types of houses to remodel, especially if the home in question is of any size. It can be done very well, however, as you will see by studying the changes *Successful Farming* has suggested for the old house illustrated here.

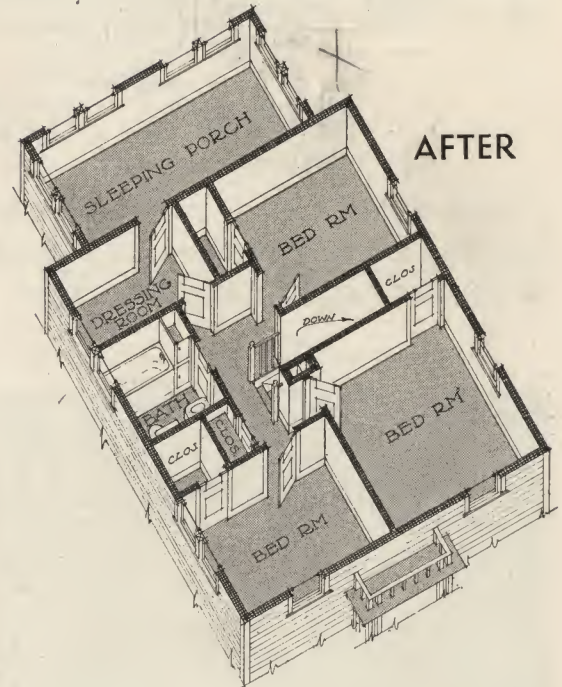
In any scheme that is not well thought-out for remodeling the two-story square house, one is likely to have useless room left over in the center of the house. It is necessary to take time to work out a really good plan. Most houses of this type have eight square box-like room. None of them was designed with any particular purpose in mind, and of course, very few of the bedrooms had closets.

Note in the new "after" plans for this house how all the rooms have an air of being meant for some particular purpose. The old living-room and the downstairs bedroom have been thrown together for a large, comfortable combination living- and dining-room, with a fireplace. The old kitchen was small, inconvenient, and it had very little light. The new kitchen and work-room are efficient and were designed for their purpose.

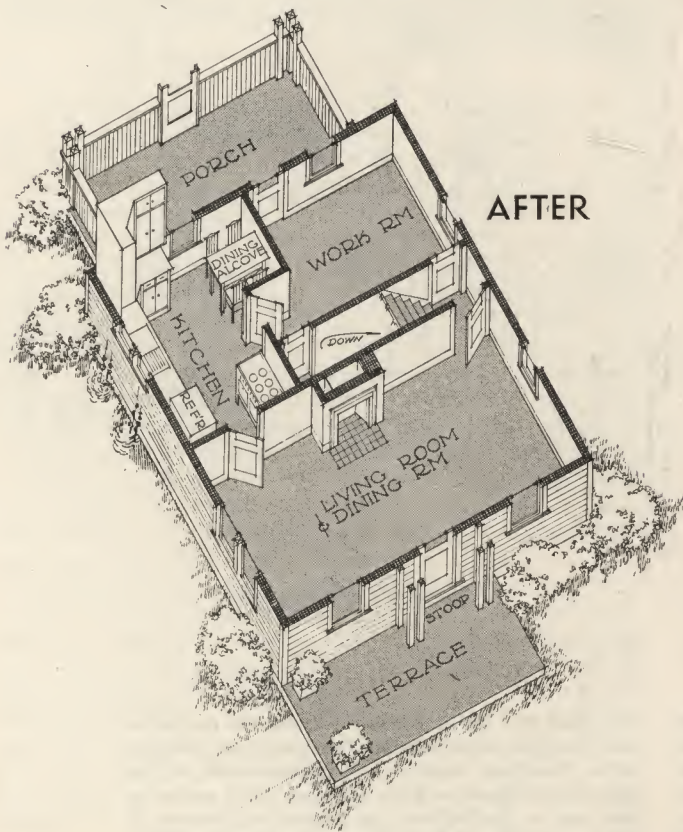
Note the compact bath and hall arrangement in the second floor "after" plans, and the increased closet space. In the new plans, the stairs are enclosed, which is usually a more convenient arrangement for a farm home. And note the sleeping porch and dressing room.



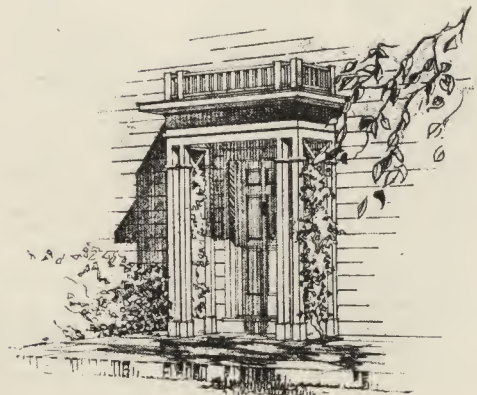
BEFORE



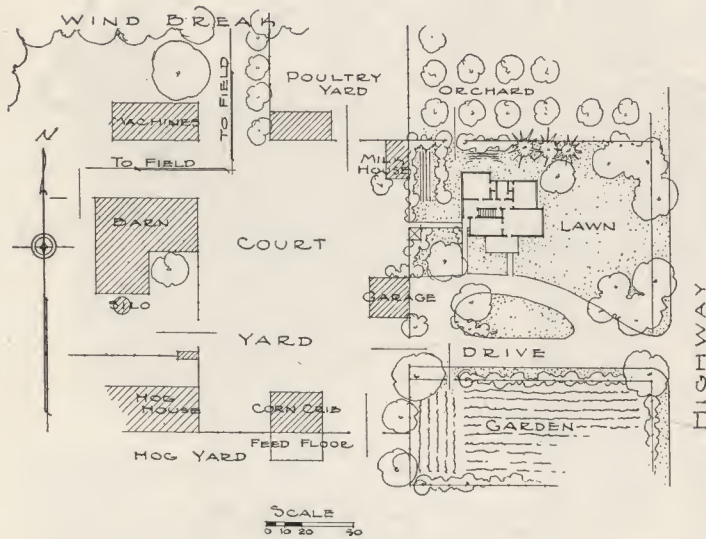
AFTER



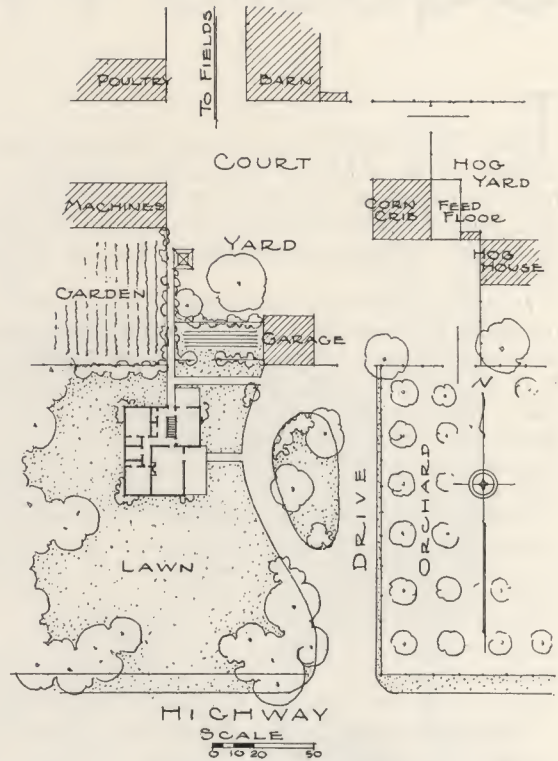
AFTER



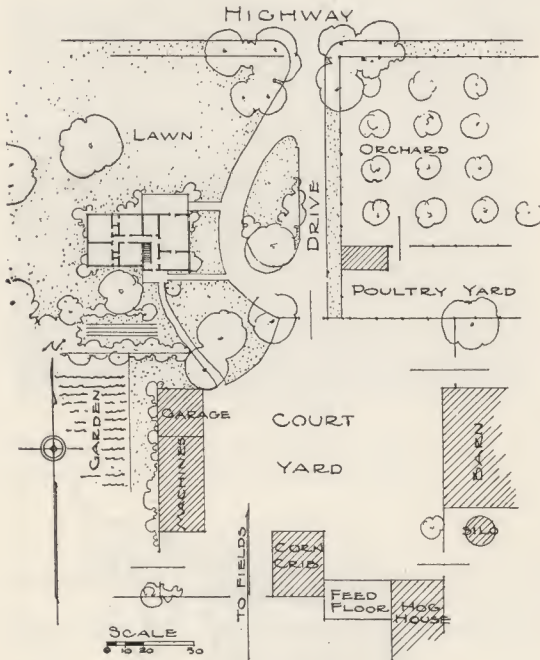
FOUR PLANS for the Farmstead



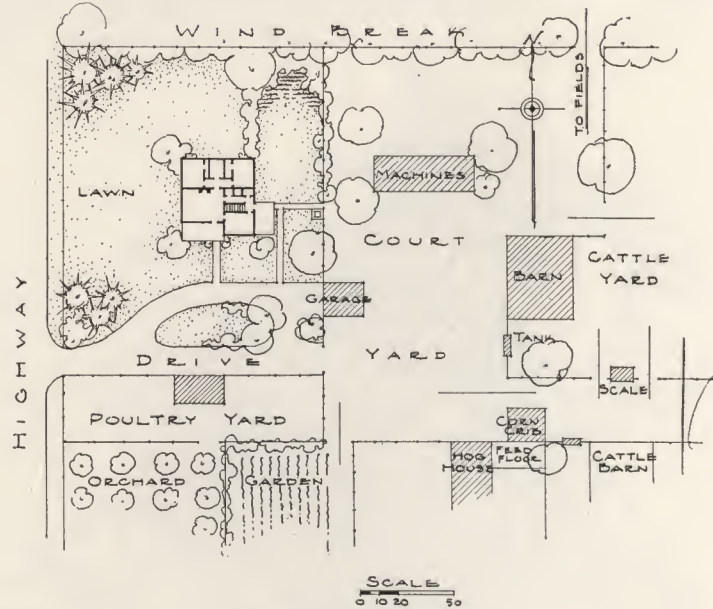
WEST OF HIGHWAY



NORTH OF HIGHWAY



SOUTH OF HIGHWAY



EAST OF HIGHWAY

There are a few fundamentals in farmstead planning which if properly observed result in a good relationship between all farm buildings. The drive from the highway should be directly connected with the farm yard. It should also provide easy access to the house. Note in these plans the relationship between the

rear door and the farm yard, between the rear door and the drive, and between the front door and the drive. Note how the rear hall connects with all the rooms of the house and the rear door. Front entrances that lead to the highway are impractical because of the deep ditches left by present-day road builders.



No guest can falter here, since all paths lead to the front door.

Come In the Front Door, Please

“HOW CAN we change our house so that visitors will come in the front door?” That is the question which is just about to cause an uprising among farm homemakers, and naturally so. They are tired of having their guests enter the back door and go clear thru the house when they come to visit.

And why not the front door? All farm houses do have front entrances. There are gates with latches which open and certainly they are put there for a purpose.

Just how to meet this most important subject of the moment is the question. The guests will insist that all paths around the farm house lead directly to the back door. This is true, since the gardens, orchards, garage, and entire farmstead plan is arranged for the convenience of the family. Not many of the world's inhabitants are trail blazers, so naturally everyone follows the most used path. That explains why they charge right up to the back door and demand entrance whether dressed in their best “bib and tucker” or shouldering a sack of potatoes.

The ideal way to break this long established habit is to entice and charm people into doing as you want them to—so that may explain why women are ready to have their houses rebuilt in order to change this old, old custom. And isn't that a nice solution after all?

The drive and approach should be given first consideration. If the drive is properly planned, the first temptation is to stop directly in front of the house. An easily opened gate and a neatly clipped lawn with a few appropriate and correctly placed shrubs are features no friend or stranger can resist. If your drive and lawn are inviting, the visitors will be standing at the front door almost before they realize it. A knocker or door bell must be on the front door. They always convince the stranger that this family is friendly and has been expecting him.

Does the front of your house wear a pleasing expression? It should extend a smiling welcome to all passers-by.

A charming entrance hall expresses your hospitality.



HALLS

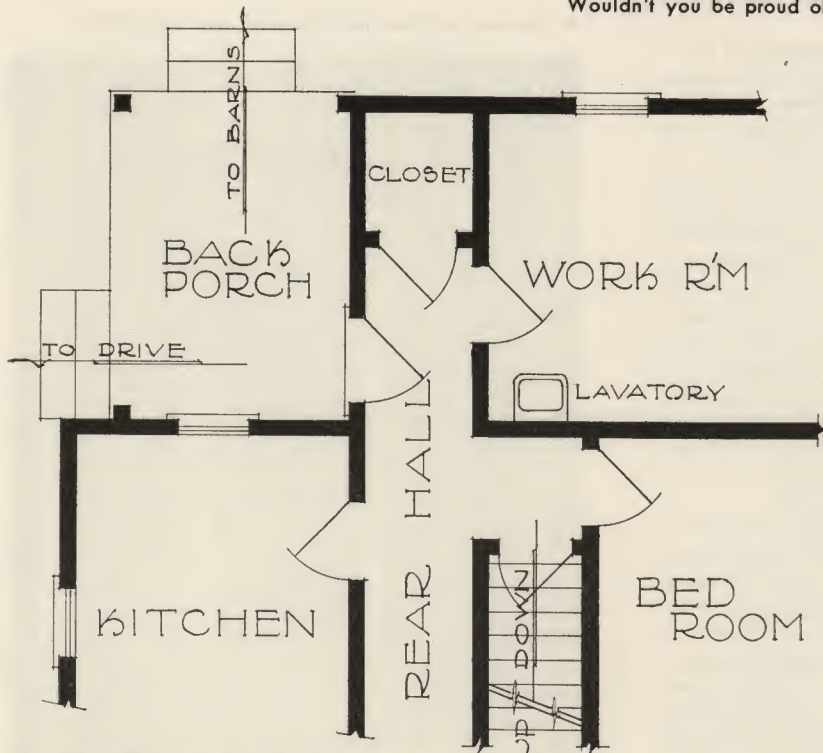
A charming front hall presents a kindly welcome to strangers, and a central rear hall is a necessity in every well-planned farm home.

DOES THE front hall in your home say a friendly "How-do-you do?" to strangers when they come in? The front hall is the first thing a visitor sees in your home, so a little thought in making it attractive will amply repay you.

But perhaps your present home has no front hall. Then, we urge you to plan for one when you remodel. At first thought, a front hall might seem unnecessary, but think what comfort and convenience it will add to your home! The purpose of a front hall is to act as a sort of "bumper." First of all, it keeps cold



Wouldn't you be proud of this charming front hall?



Study this convenient rear hall arrangement.

drafts from entering the living-room. It keeps strangers from coming directly into the heart of a family group, and at the same time it offers a convenient place where the visitor may wait to be welcomed by the family. It saves many embarrassing moments.

The ideal front hall for the farm house will vary in each case, depending upon the needs of the family, but it should certainly contain a closet for wraps, hats, umbrellas, and rubbers. It should also have a floor not easily damaged by moisture and mud, such as linoleum, tile, or cork. Fresh paper or paint, or an attractive scenic wall fabric which may be sponged off will give a clean bright effect.

For front hall furnishings, use a small table or chest, a chair or two, a good mirror in front of which the ladies may put on their hats, a lamp, and perhaps a clock.

Now, for the rear hall! The one thing that distinguishes the farm

house from all other house types is the genuine necessity for a rear hall arrangement. The farm house has a living-room, dining-room, and kitchen, but it is not a real farm house until it has a rear hall, for on every farm most of the traffic in and out of the house comes thru the back door. When this is understood, it is easy to see how reasonable it is for the kitchen and all the other rooms to be connected by a central rear hall.

Sometimes it is possible to make one hall serve both the rear door and the front door, but in the farm house this is not nearly so desirable as in the city house. The rear hall should contain the stairway both to the second floor and to the basement. Stairs that are placed in the front hall with a beautiful rail and spindle are good to look at, but they are inconvenient, especially for the farm family. For example, the farm homemaker, in the midst of canning, sees the minister driving in to call. She must go past the front door and upstairs in order to tidy up a bit. How much more convenient it would be if she could slip upstairs from the rear hall, completely out of sight of the front door!

When you stop to think of it, there is little real reason for a stairway near the front door (although we have shown you several attractive examples on these two pages!). Ask yourself who uses the stairs, guests or the family? Rarely do we invite guests into the bedroom unless they are intimate friends. Sometimes, of course, farm homes are so lacking in closet space that all guests' wraps must be taken into a bed-

room. This is not an ideal situation, however, and a closet in the front hall would serve much better.

The rear hall should also have a closet—for farm work clothes. This closet should be near the rear door and not far from a washroom or a bathroom, and if possible, it should be ventilated from the outside. Think what a help it would be to have all this work clothing completely out of sight! Of course, it is possible to use a workroom for this purpose, but even there it would be better if work clothes could be in a closet of their own.

Sometimes it is possible to make use of the workroom instead of the rear hall as a means of going from the rear door to the living-rooms of the house. Such a scheme can be seen on pages 5 and 10. But in the best arrangement the workroom, too, should be an isolated room.

There are several other conveniences which seem to belong in the rear hall, and the first of these is the telephone. The telephone placed in the rear hall is ideal, because it is near both the kitchen and workroom, and because it is convenient for the men coming thru the back door, and for anyone who is working in the garden. Have your telephone installed low enough on the wall so that you can place a chair and small table under-

neath. And you'll want to keep a memo pad and pencil on the table.

If your rear hall is large enough, build a cabinet there to hold hunting paraphernalia such as guns, shells, and knives, which are such a necessary part of farm equipment.

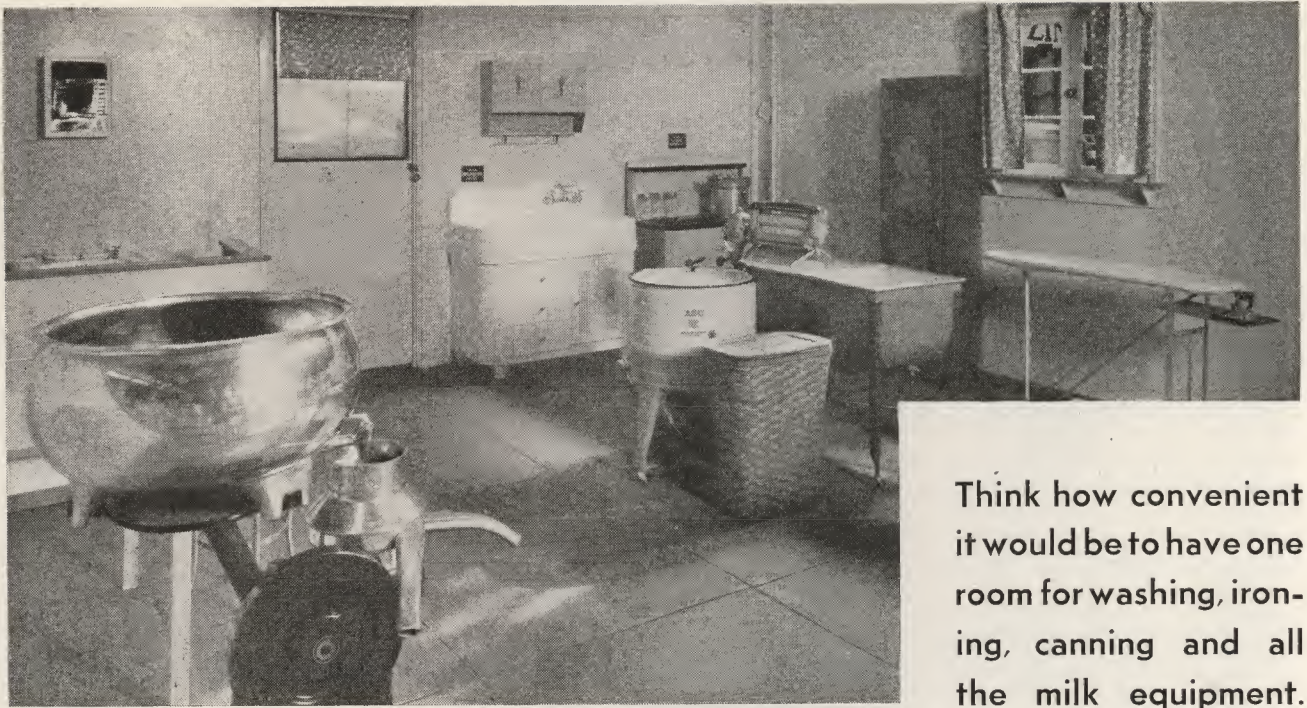
Even a fuel box may properly be placed in the rear hall, if it is well-made, with a hinged cover which opens and closes easily. A coat of paint and neat, attractive construction will make this box an asset in appearance as well as in convenience.

As for stairways, the first consideration should be to make ascent and descent the safest and easiest. Daylight should be abundantly supplied and where this is not possible, plenty of artificial light.

We urge you to study carefully the various plans in this booklet in which a rear hall has been incorporated. Then you will see at once how necessary and how convenient a rear hall is in the farm house, and you will plan for one in your remodeled home.



Notice how the use of paint and wallpaper has given these front halls a fresh, clean appearance. A hall fireplace is a luxury, but what a nice one!



Think how convenient it would be to have one room for washing, ironing, canning and all the milk equipment.

How to Plan a Farm Home Workroom

THE FARM home workroom is the one room in the house where all the major jobs of homemaking should take place, such as washing, ironing, canning, and poultry dressing, and where all the equipment with which to do these jobs should be kept. Think how such a room, by keeping the trail of these duties from the rest of the house, helps to save mother's time and energy!

In fact, a workroom should be one of the first things to plan on when you remodel your home. The ideal location for this room is on the first floor joining the kitchen and opening out on the service area of the yard. First floor wins over the basement, since this room must be convenient to the rest of the house—it must be light and cheery and save that extra work of climbing steps.

Then the first floor plan makes it more accessible for bringing vegetables from the garden and also for the men coming with milk from the barn. In fact, it's fast becoming the

custom to bring all household duties out of the darkness of the basement to the light of ground floor. One big argument in favor of this is economy. In many cases it is less expensive to add an extra room to the house whether building a new one or remodeling the one in which you live, instead of excavating a basement. Then there is always that argument of convenience of not carrying things up and down stairs. Even furnaces are going on the ground floor.

In the light of all the activities which are to take place in this room, let's consider equipment and its arrangement. First of all, how about the water supply? If you have running water, the sink will go on the wall adjoining the kitchen, since the same plumbing can serve both. The type of sink depends upon your choice. If there is no running water in the home, a pump may be attached to a sink. A convenient water supply is essential in this room. Near the sink, there should be some sort

of a stove large enough for canning.

If there is a furnace in the home, it will furnish heat for the workroom. Then some sort of a liquid fuel or gas stove may be used. If heat is required in the room, select some sort of a wood and coal range. Some may prefer to have their range in the workroom and the other type in the kitchen.

Near this sink and kitchen should be a stationary combination table and cabinet. The cabinet beneath should be used for storing canning equipment and other utensils. If the table top is unfinished wood, it would make an ideal surface for carving meats, poultry, and preparing vegetables for canning. Later on, an oil cloth cover may be thrown over the top of it for sorting clothes for the wash or sprinkling them for ironing. Another table is really needed in this room. This one should be on wheels so you can use it any place. This is wonderful for transporting utensils to be washed to the sink.

In the center of the room, within a convenient distance of the water supply, the stove and this table should be the laundry unit. This consists of the washing machine, the tubs, the clothes hamper and ironing board. No matter whether your washing machine is run by electric power, engine power or hand power, this is the place for it. At one time, life in a home was not complete unless there were stationary tubs in the laundry room. But a new and better idea is now being advocated. This is light-weight portable double tubs. They have curved bottoms with a drain which facilitates cleaning. Since they glide on their small casters from the slightest touch, they can be used any place in the room.

These tubs may be adapted for washing fruit jars at canning time, and moving them from stove and table. If a light-weight flat lid is made for them, they may serve the purpose of a table top as well.

Since the workroom is a place to find everything in readiness, we have the ironing board standing ready for use—a dust-proof cover to keep it clean when not in use is recommended.

If yours is a home where the dairy work does not demand enough attention to have a house of its own, you'll want the cream separator and milk equipment in the workroom. This dairy unit should be placed as near the outside entrance as possible.

Racks for pails and separator parts built on the wall back of the separator would be enthusiastically approved by the "dairy maid."

Another unit in this room is to be devoted entirely to the men of the family. This may be an alcove or some corner next to the outside entrance where they may hang their hats, coats, and place heavy boots. This place must be well ventilated, since their clothes are sometimes damp. A low shelf for shoes that won't hang, and a nail for boots are popular schemes. Towels and combs and washing facilities should be placed in this gentlemen's realm.

At first, the men may mumble over this, but women will like it since it is such a house-cleaning saving.

A household tool kit may be built on the wall with a stall for every device and a drawer for nails, tacks, pins, string, tape measure, and all those necessities. Or this may be made in the form of a portable case, including all the tools and tacks, which mother may carry to any part of the house when she needs it. This portable kit can be secretly stowed away from the family pilferer.

Another important item in this room is the cleaning closet. Place it next to the kitchen door. Get one large enough to keep all cleaning powders, soaps, waxes, polishes, dust cloths, as well as mops, brooms and sweepers.

A medicine cabinet could be the final touch. In this keep a first-aid kit. It will be a great convenience. Don't forget stools of proper height.

Remember, above all, to keep this room gay, light and cheerful, be-

cause it is the business end of home-making and should be pleasant.

EQUIPMENT LIST

The following equipment may be placed in the farm home workroom: stove; water supply with sink; portable table; stationary table with cabinet beneath for supplies, and with wooden top to use when butchering, dressing poultry and so on.

Laundry equipment: washing machine with portable tubs; ironing device; clothes hamper.

Closet for cleaning equipment, such as brooms, sweepers, waxes, dust mops and furniture polish.

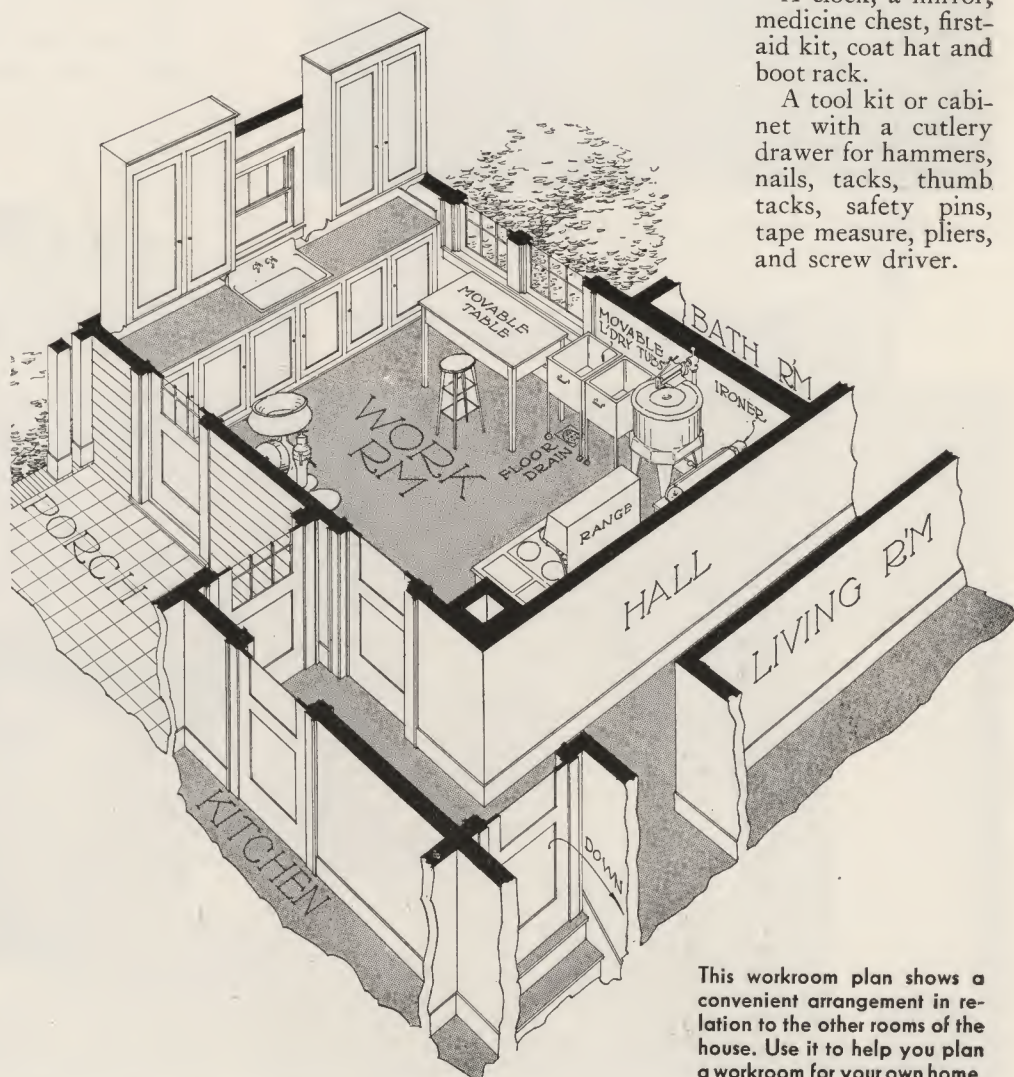
A dairy unit: rack for milk pails, cream separator and canning equipment.

A supply cupboard for all types of kitchen linen such as tea towels, dish cloths, soaps, bluing, water softeners, starch, scouring powders, scouring mitts, etc.

A convenient high stool for ironing and a stool for the worktables and sink.

A clock, a mirror, medicine chest, first-aid kit, coat hat and boot rack.

A tool kit or cabinet with a cutlery drawer for hammers, nails, tacks, thumb tacks, safety pins, tape measure, pliers, and screw driver.



This workroom plan shows a convenient arrangement in relation to the other rooms of the house. Use it to help you plan a workroom for your own home.

Every Farm



Space for breakfasts and family dinners has been provided here.

Every kitchen needs a few open shelves. Odd shaped pieces of equipment such as roasters, trays, and pie pans, are readily accessible.



A sink may be near working surface and cupboards without being attached. From a sanitary standpoint this sink arrangement is considered most desirable.

Home Needs a

Convenient Kitchen

efficiently meet the needs of a family of four grown and growing boys, one girl, the mother and father and grandmother. Careful planning must go into such a kitchen.

The windows in this kitchen were on the north, so this end was rebuilt for the working area. A large double drain sink was placed beneath the windows. A small, neat, "scrap-catcher" swings beneath the sink and space is provided for the waste basket on the floor. Cupboards were built from floor to ceiling on both sides of the sink. The very top enclosed shelves are used for the storage of necessary but infrequently used items. In the photo can be seen the extra open shelf space provided for odd shaped equipment which is frequently in demand. Notice trays, and kettle covers in their specially built "stalls." On the same shelf, space was provided for cook books and recipe files. Coffee makers, mixing bowls, toaster, fruit juicers, roaster, and large kettles all fall in line according to their popularity.

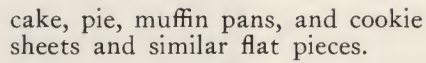
On shelves beneath larger pans, needed for paring vegetables, and loaf pans used in baking find their places. Then on the lower shelf but just as much in evidence is the dishpan and drainer all ready for service! The large drawer at the very bottom has vertical partitions for

Lower right: To have adequate refrigeration is the desire of every homemaker.



The farm kitchen is using all types of stoves. The wood and coal range, liquid fuel, gas, bottled gas, electric and combination stoves are all popular.





The mother of this family works from the sink, on the table to the right of it, and then to the stove and back. Her table surface is natural wood. Sufficient food supplies for regular use are kept in the cupboard above the table. The small drawers directly beneath hold cutlery, spoons and other similar small necessities. Flour and sugar are placed in the larger drawers beneath. These are lined with galvanized tin which does not rust easily and is moderately priced.

To the left of the sink, drawers are provided for kitchen linens. Dishes are kept in the cupboard above the working surface. At this end of the kitchen there is a small room which was formerly a pantry, but is now devoted to the storage of canned fruits, vegetables, potatoes, oranges and apples. The electrical refrigerator is also in this food store room, conveniently placed in direct line with the working area of the kitchen.

It is well to remember to place all the major pieces of equipment in a kitchen according to their use: the stove in relation to the water supply and work table. All equipment should be installed at convenient heights for the one who plans to do most of the work.

Large Equipment: The farm home makes many demands on the various types of kitchen ranges. There is the good old reliable wood and coal range. These have followed the trend in modern designing and are attractive, simple in design and extremely easy to keep new and clean. Ovens are perfectly insulated to insure good baking. There is one type of wood and coal range which also has electric units as an added feature.

Other types of ranges that are always popular with farm homes are the liquid fuel types, bottled gas, and gas. These, too, are extremely modern in design, attrac-



tive in colors, insure quick cooking, and are easy to keep in good running condition.

The proper placing of the sink is another thing of great importance to the kitchen. The ideally located sink should not be built in with the working surface. A space should be left between sink and other surfaces for adequate cleaning. Photograph number 3, on page 22, illustrates this point clearly.

Refrigeration is always a homemaker's joy, if the right type of machine is provided. Here, too, we have the beautiful and well-insulated porcelain ice box. There are new, oil burning, gas, and electrical refrigerators from which to make a suitable choice. These machines may be given preference according to the habits and needs and means of the family. All are very reliable.

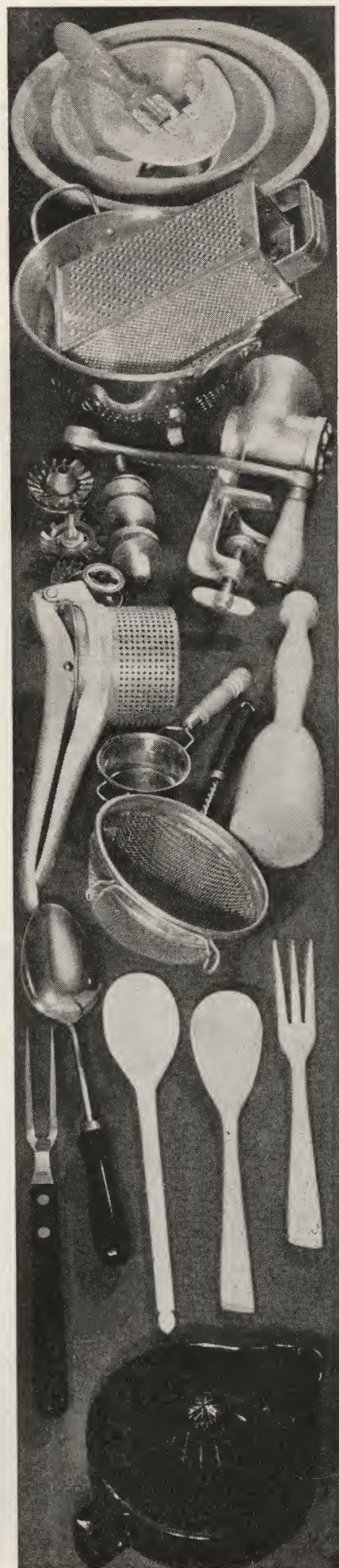
Cooking utensils greatly influence the final flavor of food. There are women who prefer aluminum, some vote for enamel; then there is steel, copper and the pottery and glass ovenware. Smart heat-resistant

handles, specially designed colored enamel ware with black bottoms, easy to heat and to retain heat, add color and joy to your meal preparation. A new brushed finish and red handles on aluminum kettles and pans have just appeared to tease the budgets. Ovenware in glass brings almost anything needed in the kitchen from baby bottle to casserole. Cooking by sight is always a joy and that, as well as its efficiency, is why it is famous. Ovenware containers slip from oven to table and fit neatly into any dinner service.

Coffee makers are legion. Whether to brew, "perk," or drip depends upon your own inclination.

No farm home is complete without the many different new cookers. Pressure cookers are so essential in canning, which is a big year-round program on the farm. There are other canning cookers, too, which should be considered where quantity canning is done. Waterless cookers and electric cookers have their place, and many new ones are ready to serve you.

The illustrations on these pages will no doubt intrigue you into checking over your cutlery and small kitchen assistants. These are all new-old friends who stand by thru thick and thin. In these smaller items, buy those of soundest construction since it pays. Avoid paint peeling handles, blades that stain and beaters that beat once and then faintly whirl into retirement. Those are expensive mistakes which one can never afford to repeat.



A Modern Bathroom

It should be spacious with ample cabinet and cupboard room for toilet articles, towels, and linens.

OF COURSE, you want a modern bathroom! No farm home is really complete without one. Since the modern farm home has running water to the kitchen, laundry, and dairy, there is no reason why you cannot include a bathroom in your remodeling plans, for the same water system can be made to serve the bathroom, too.

Modern bathroom fixtures are attractive, and they're not expensive. Keep the bathroom light and airy, use one of the quality grades of linoleum on the floor, and a washable wall covering on the walls. Plan to make the bathroom a room for the family, and have a shower in the basement or in the washroom for the men when they come in from work.

This bath cabinet is large and easy to build.



Isn't this an attractive bathroom?



And while you're planning, why not have ample cupboard space? Most of the "medicine cabinets" so commonly seen in bathrooms are far too small for family needs. There is no reason why one whole wall of a bathroom couldn't be given over to a deep bath cabinet, such as the one at the left, with several doors. One compartment might be reserved for towels, and others allotted to each member of the family for personal belongings: brushes, combs, tooth paste, and similar things. You'll agree that such a bath cabinet would certainly help in keeping the bathroom neat with less effort!

Closets

There can never be too many
in the well-organized home.



There must be a provided space for cleaning equipment upstairs and downstairs. This in-a-door feature is new and very compact.

The pride of every homemaker is a place provided for linens. Long shallow drawers for table linens and open shelves for the frequently needed items are not only a real convenience but a decorative feature.



Shoes and hats have never been properly provided for when not in use. An on-the-closet-door arrangement such as the one shown above is ideal for each individual bedroom.

Here are three types of fireplaces which will give you ideas for your own. Note the convenient cabinets and book shelves.



A Fireplace WILL ADD CHEER TO YOUR HOME



“O H, I wish we had a fireplace!” Haven’t you made that remark countless times? And what a human wish it is, for there is nothing more friendly, more cheerful than an open fire around which the family may gather.

When you are making plans for remodeling your home, you can very easily include a fireplace. There are a few important points to remember. Heating efficiency depends upon an opening adequate in proportion to the size of the room. The average living-room of approximately 300 square feet is well served with an opening 28 to 36 inches wide, and 28 to 30 inches high. The width should increase proportionately with the size of the room, but the height ought seldom, if ever, rise above 32 inches. Heights greater than that result too often in smoke pouring into the room. Since the shallow fireplace radiates more heat than the deep one, the best depth for average rooms should not be more than 22 inches, and may even be 18 inches.

It is vitally important to have a proper relationship between the flue dimensions and the size of the opening. For chimneys less than 20 feet high, the interior of the flue ought to be approximately one-tenth the area of the opening. For chimneys 30 or more feet high, an area one-twelfth the size of the opening is satisfactory.



A roomy cabinet for china and glass.

IT IS amazing how a few shelves filled with books or ornaments will help to furnish a room, and make it look "lived in." Try it and see! Best of all, you can build these simple shelves and even a cabinet for mother's best china yourself.

Bookshelves and cabinets will look better if you use the same molding or the same type of molding which has been used for the door and window trim. Keep them simple in construction, and however much you may be tempted, do not use arches, or fancy cut-out decorations.

The end of a living-room may be completely filled with shelving, and paneled cupboard doors, and become equally useful and beautiful when arranged with books, decorative objects of metal, glass, and china, and flowers.

Shelves and cabinets painted in white or ivory are smart, and look well in any type of room, but if you prefer, you may stain and varnish them to match the woodwork.

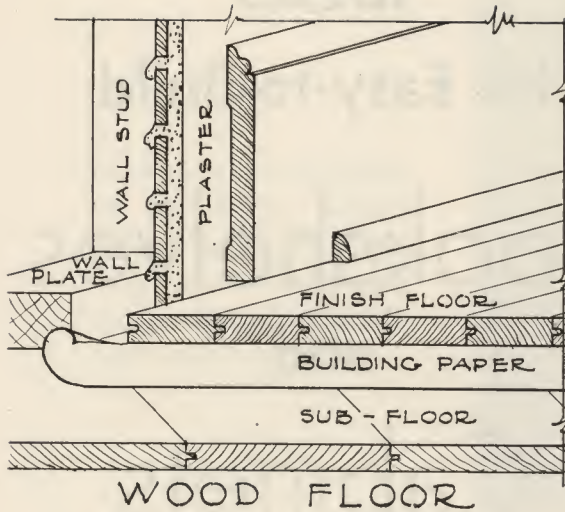
IDEAS for Easy-to-Build Bookshelves and Cabinets

Below: Simple book shelves lend charm to these rooms.

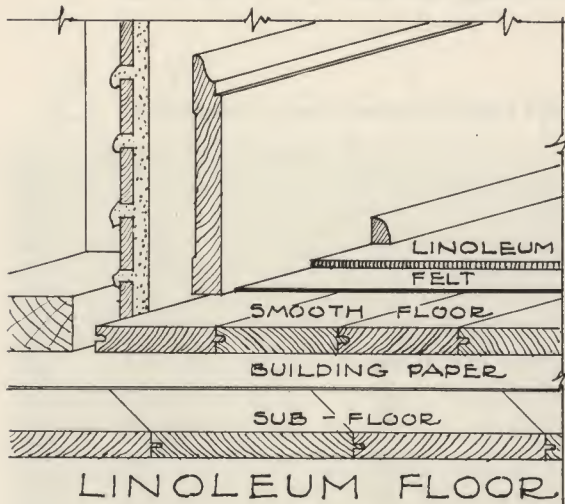


What to do About Floors

Old and New



WOOD FLOOR



LINOLEUM FLOOR

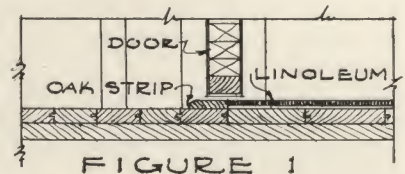
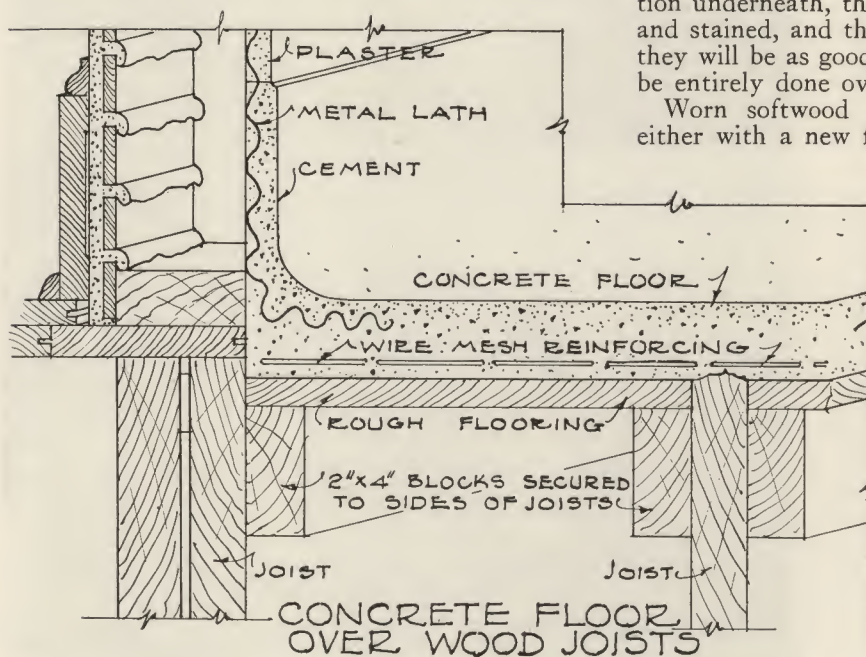


FIGURE 1

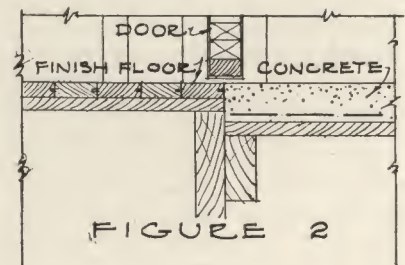


FIGURE 2

FLOORS have a great deal to do with the appearance and comfort of any home. For the farm home, they must be chosen with an eye to the hard usage they will receive, and of course, we want them to be attractive as well.

The three types of floors best adapted to use in farm homes are concrete, wood, and linoleum. Concrete floor is excellent for the workroom and the basement, where there will be dampness and hard wear. This floor should be sloped to a drain for easy washing down.

For the living-room, dining-room, and bedrooms you will probably want hard wood floors. Until recently, the best finish for these was the varnish finish, and it is still an excellent method of getting a shiny surface. However, paint and varnish companies are now producing a penetrating type of finish composed of five or six different oils. This finish penetrates the wood, and if properly applied makes a surface that is not very shiny but is lasting, because there is no top coating to kick off. This finish extends into the surface of the floor, and if it should become marred, all you have to do is sand it and wax it, and the floor looks as it did before.

For your bathroom, rear and front halls, kitchen, and playroom there is nothing that will serve you better than a good quality linoleum. Inlaid linoleum is the best because of its lasting quality. Linoleum is easy to clean, impervious to moisture, and is available in the most delightfully attractive patterns and colors.

If the floors in your present home are still in good condition underneath, they may be scraped and sanded, filled and stained, and then varnished, waxed, or painted, and they will be as good as new. Worn hardwood floors must be entirely done over. They cannot be just touched up.

Worn softwood floors are usually entirely covered, either with a new floor or by linoleum or carpeting.

Here are Four Good Dormers

The right kind of dormer will light the attic so it can be finished as an extra bedroom, study, or recreation room.

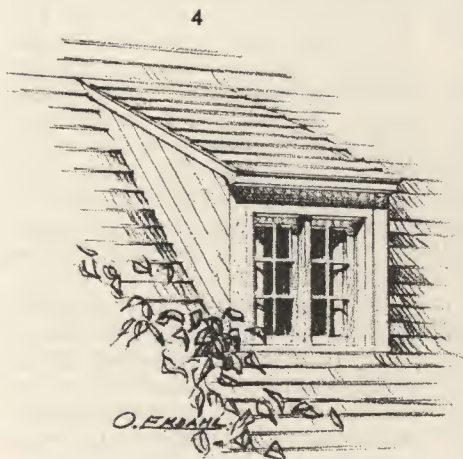
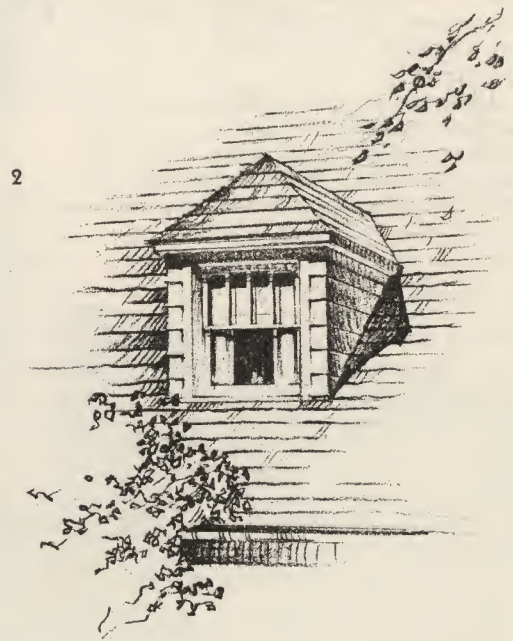
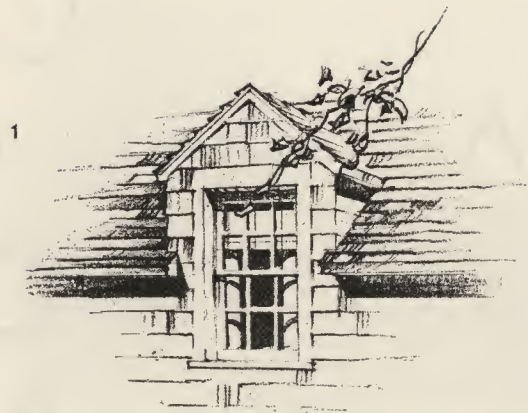
A GREAT many farm homes would be benefited by the addition of a dormer window to light the attic, because with the dormer, and the use of insulation material, the attic could easily be converted into a cozy extra bedroom. But not just any kind of a dormer will do! As a matter of fact, dormer windows must be carefully planned if they are to look well.

Here are four good dormers that will work nicely with the type of farm houses usually found in the midwest.

Dormer Number 1 could be used to good advantage where the second floor side wall is only three or four feet high. With this type of dormer, it will be possible to use a full length window, and thus add to light and ventilation.

Dormer Number 2 is placed on the roof of the house, and is intended to light an attic which has little or no light as it exists. The sill of this window should be about three feet from the floor. Neither dormer Number 1 nor Number 2 should be too large, because dormers can so easily look ponderous on the roof.

Dormers Number 3 and 4 are commonly seen and are sometimes badly done. These are well planned, however. It will be well to remember of this type of dormer that the dormer cornice may be less heavy than the house cornice. Making the cornice lighter will reduce the sense of width, and make the dormer appear more at home on the roof. This type of dormer can sometimes be made large enough to contain a bathroom.



Choose Carefully

WHEN YOU

Choose Roofing

A NEW roof can work wonders in improving the appearance of a house. Yet appearance is not the only factor. You must take into consideration the actual physical condition of your roof. How soon will it leak? Are the shingles loosening—getting ready to blow off? A careful inspection by a qualified roofer may reveal defects that are not apparent to you from the ground.

There are many excellent roofing materials on the market today, varying in price and effect. You may choose between wood, asphalt, asbestos, slate, metal, and tile. Contrary to the general opinion which prevailed only a few years ago, it is not always necessary to tear off your present roof in order to lay a new one. Here again, your roofer can be of service in advising you.

Sometimes it is foolish to put an expensive roof on a building that we expect to use only for a short time. At other times it would be foolish to use a cheap roof because the re-roofing that would be necessary would cost more than first quality roofing in the first place.

The most typical American roof is, of course, the wood shingle. For the most part, these shingles are manufactured of red cedar, which is well suited to withstand severe weathering. California redwood and cypress are also durable. Practically all wood shingle manufacturers furnish their products already stained in a variety of colors, which can be renewed when necessary by a simple brush coating. Shingles stained by the manufacturer are superior, because he is equipped with special processes which make the staining fluids and oils penetrate far deeper. With some shingles, manufacturers recommend a brush coating when the roof is first laid. When applied

over old roofs, red cedar shingles have insulation value.

Asphalt shingles have become extremely popular because of their lively coloring, their durability and their low cost. They are made on a base of felt, which is saturated and coated with special asphalts and finally coated with colorful slates or minerals. In order to provide even longer life, manufacturers have recently developed a shingle which has a second coating of asphalt and slate over all exposed edges as well as over all exposed surfaces.

Another prominent member of the roofing family is the asbestos shingle. With asbestos fibers, Portland cement and pigments, manufacturers have been able to reproduce the color and texture of other materials such as wood and slate, in addition to providing entirely new styles and designs. In seeming contradiction to all laws of nature, asbestos shingles have been found to grow stronger with age. Color charts for shingles may be had by asking your dealer.

Slate roofs, besides being long-lasting and fireproof, are desirable for their rich color effect.

Tile roofs, because of their origin and characteristics are particularly well suited for use on homes of

Spanish style architecture.

Roofs of sheet metal, usually copper or tin, harmonize with either frame or masonry construction. If tin is selected, it should be kept painted with red lead or an asphalt roof coating. The widest use for metal is on flat or low-pitched roofs where the use of shingles is not recommended.

It might be well to remind the builder that the heavier roof requires a heavier construction to hold it up. For instance, it is often necessary to increase

the size of the rafters. It may be that more bracing will be necessary. Composition, slate, asbestos, tile, and metal, require a roof sheathed solid. Wood shingles are better if sheathing is spaced. Of course, one should be able to examine all these different types of roofings to compare quality and price, and here your local dealer will be of real help. There is little excuse for a poor roof, because of the number and quality of roof materials that are available today.

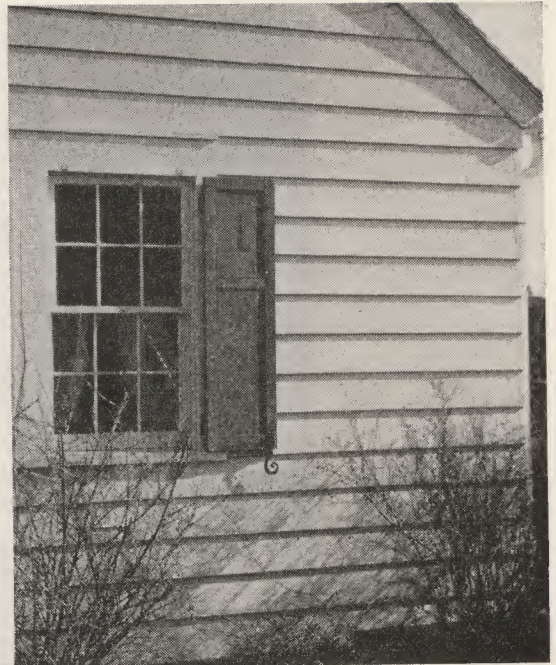
Avoid a too strong contrast in the roof colors that you use or you will get a "spotty" effect. One of the reasons for this strong contrast in roofing colors is due to the fact that colors that seem tame when viewed close-up become strongly contrasted when viewed from a distance. So when you select your roof, ask to see some of the roofing laid up and then step back about two hundred feet and see how it looks. Remember that you always see roofs from a distance, seldom close-up.

One important point in the purchase of a roof is the selection of the flashing—that necessary device which keeps water out where two roof areas meet. For permanence, insist that your roofer install non-corroding metal flashings.

Four Good Types of Siding

AN EXCELLENT way to rejuvenate your home is to give it a new overcoat in the form of new siding. There are many good siding materials on the market today, of which we have illustrated only four. Whichever you choose, it will pay you to remember that a good siding job is dependent first on quality material and second, on quality construction.

1. Wood siding. The modern tendency in wood siding is toward boards of wide exposure to the weather. The use of this type of siding over old-fashioned narrow-set siding will greatly improve the appearance of the house. Wide siding



1. WOOD SIDING



2. STUCCO



3. BRICK

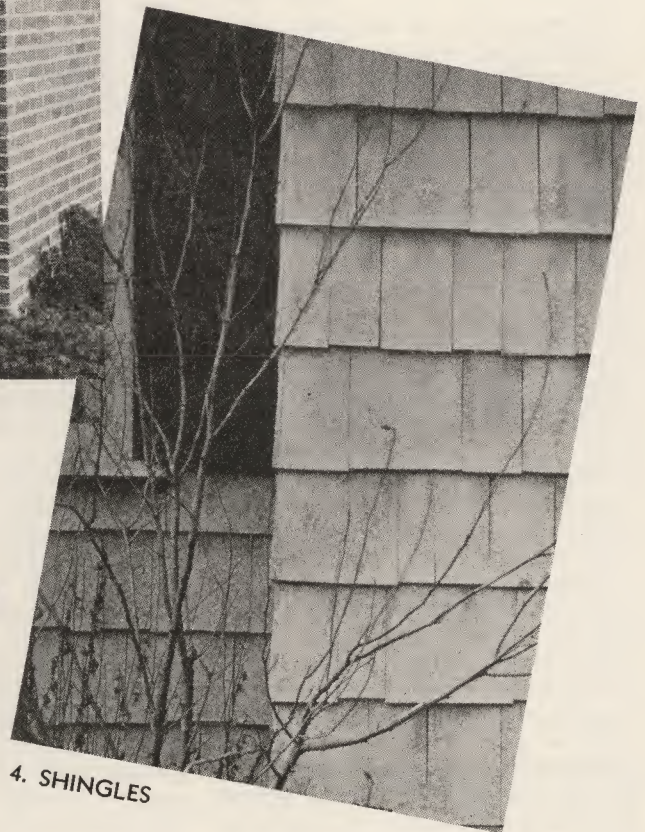
of this type will last longer if painted on the back side as well as on the front.

2. Stucco. Stucco is an excellent siding material if properly used. Make it thick. An inch thick is not too much. True portland cement provides stucco which is durable, and has a light, clear, lasting color.

3. Shingles. Wood shingles look well on almost any type of home. Have them laid in a slightly irregular line. Factory-stained shingles of natural red cedar, California redwood, or cypress are recommended as among the best types.

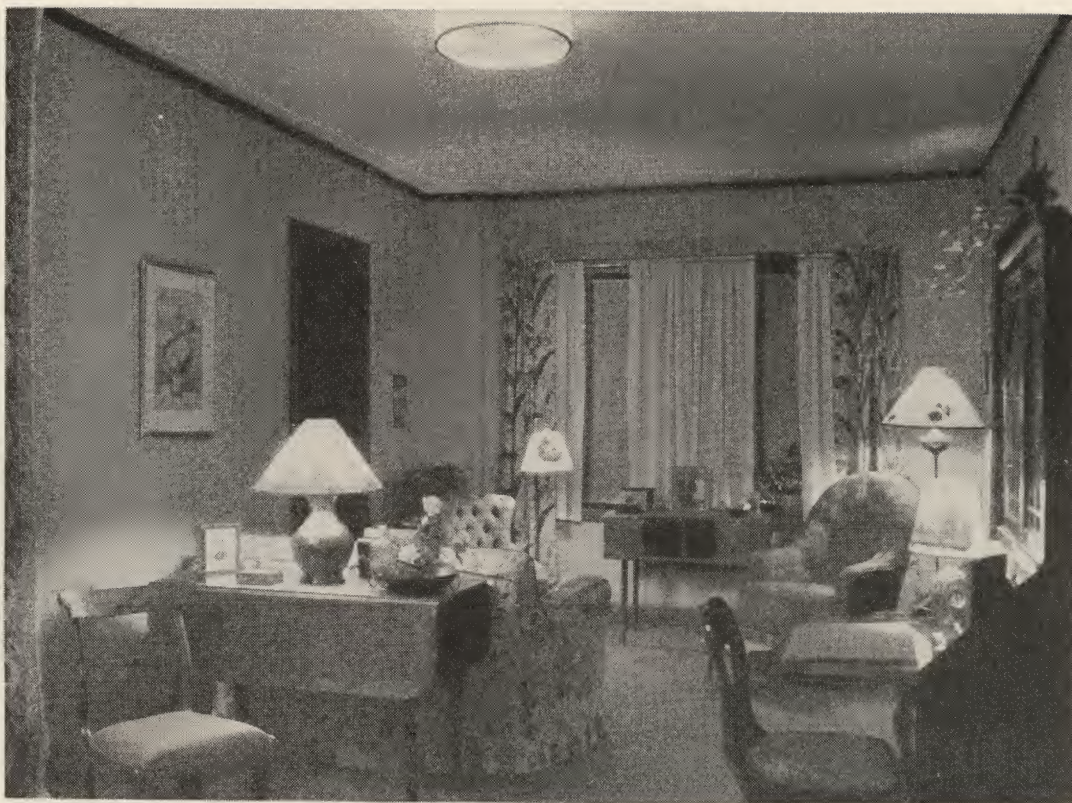
4. Brick. Brick veneer is gaining ground as an excellent siding material. Upkeep on brick is limited to periodic painting of the small amount of woodwork at the door and window openings.

Other excellent siding materials now on the market which we urge you to investigate include brick-type asbestos siding shingles, which simulate brick to a remarkable degree, and slate-surfaced asphalt shingles, which also provide the effect of brick.



4. SHINGLES

Better light in your home means better sight. Note the soft light shed by correctly placed lamps and fixtures in these two photographs.



You'll Want to Plan for Electric Wiring

THE time to wire a house most economically and most satisfactorily is when the new house is being built, or when major repairs or alterations are being made in a remodeling job. Electricity has passed the stage of being a possibility for the farm home, and has actually become a matter of probability, at least within a reasonable period of time. Therefore, the wiring job may be looked upon as being an essential part of any new house construction, or any remodeling job if the old house is not already wired.

As in any other house, the starting point in planning the wiring of a farm home is the floor plan of the house. Upon this the outlets or connections for the various lights and appliances required may be located, together with a location of the necessary switches. The one point that should be emphasized is the advisability of providing adequately for additions in the way of fixtures and appliances

which are sure to be added from time to time. Planning ahead by listing and locating the electrical equipment which may be purchased in the future is wise and economical. An adequate wiring system means continuous satisfaction thru lower cost and greater convenience in the use of equipment. Furthermore, good house wiring means convenient utility, safety and neatness. There will be a real advantage in having the installation made, therefore, by an experienced contractor employing skilled workmen.

However, the family can be called into consultation on the matter of arranging lights and convenient outlets. On a set of floor plans for basement, first and second floors and the attic if there is one, the location of switches and outlets should be indicated. A conventional method of locating these on the plan is to indicate a light by a circle and a switch by a

circle with a cross. Since electric lights cannot be moved from place to place, unless they are floor lamps or the like, it is important to locate any of the fixed lights as well as switches for the easiest possible control, and the greatest possible efficiency in the use of the light. From the standpoint of the ease of control, the switches for light will be best located on the wall at the side of the door nearest the knob. With very little additional wiring, it will be possible to control a light from two or three or four points, and incidentally the small extra cost may, over a period of time, be made up in greater economy of current, thru the convenience of adequate control of the lights affected.

With the fixed lights and the switches indicated on the plan, you are ready to locate the various outlets for the electrical appliances, the floor lamps, table lamps and the like.

It is good practice to locate one convenience outlet for about each 50 square feet of floor area. In this connection it may be pointed out that the number and variety of appliances is constantly increasing, so that extra outlets will be found most convenient. And incidentally, duplex convenience outlets are highly desirable, for they cost little more than the single, and they effect a considerable economy in the amount of wiring. But the point to remember is plenty of outlets, duplex or otherwise, should be provided for they will save much of the inconvenience of multiple plug connections and all that sort of thing that have been found necessary in some homes where first floor lamps and then radios, and

then still more appliances have been added from time to time.

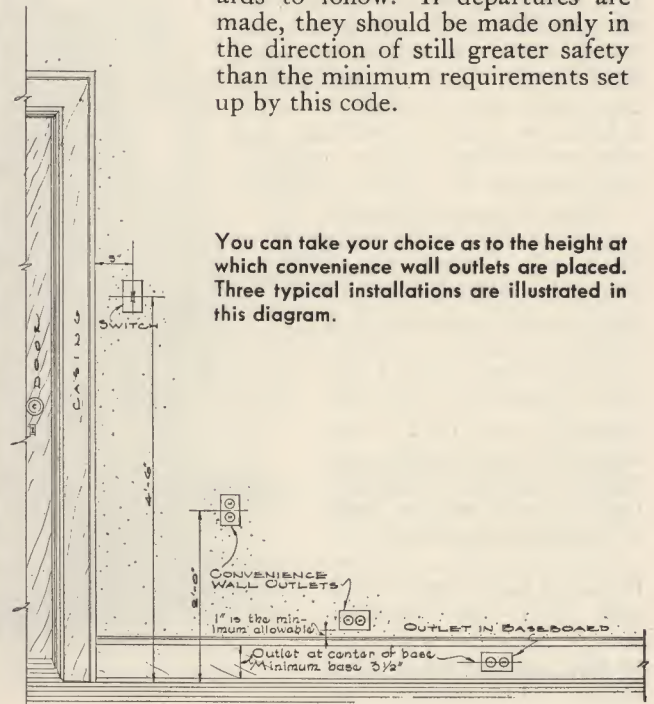
When planning the wiring, it is important to divide the entire wiring system into separate circuits, and usually each circuit should be limited to a load of not more than 1,500 watts. Each circuit is protected against overloads, or a short circuit, by means of a fuse or a circuit breaker. The fuse is simply a device which prevents the wire from carrying too much current. When too many appliances are used on the line for the safe carrying capacity of the wires, the fuse blows or burns out. The fuse is replaced to put the circuit back in service. Another device to displace the fuse block has been introduced, consisting of a circuit

breaker for each line, all of these circuit breakers being located in a panel located at a central point. Then instead of an overload causing a fuse to be burned out, the circuit breaker simply flips over and the circuit is broken. When the cause of the overload is removed, the circuit may be closed and again put into service very easily without the necessity of looking up a new fuse. This is a real convenience and considering the small increase in cost, a very good investment.

The amount of current used by various appliances should be noted and the total should be kept below the capacity of each circuit. Tables of the capacity of wires are found in catalogs and in the electrical codes which may be in the hands of the contractor handling your job.

The earliest installations of house wiring were put in by the knob-and-tube system. If proper care is practiced, it can be safely used, and it is a very low cost installation. It is still safer, however, to use armoured cables, or non-metallic sheathed cable, and it is generally recognized that a conduit insulation is the ideal type from the safety standpoint. Conduit provides a means for carrying the wire within metal pipes with full assurance that there will be no circuit breaks due to the accidents which might cause this in knob and tube wiring.

As a matter of fact, the practices and materials approved by the electrical code of the National Board of Fire Underwriters are good standards to follow. If departures are made, they should be made only in the direction of still greater safety than the minimum requirements set up by this code.



PAINTS and PAINTING

PAIN'T is the final touch that determines the degree of satisfaction the home-owner has in his newly remodeled home. A proper coat of paint not only protects the surface to which the paint is applied, but it may make the difference between an appearance more or less nondescript, and an appearance that is most worthy of pride.

Because the color scheme depends on factors that are more or less closely associated with each individual job, no special discussion of color schemes would be of help here. It is enough simply to emphasize that the home-owner who is deciding on the color scheme for his house can obtain from practically all of the paint manufacturers not only color charts showing the colors of the paints available, but also suggested combinations that will bring out in the best manner possible such things as harmony, attractive appearance, and that certain sense of appropriateness which we all feel when we see a house or a set of buildings that seem to "belong" in the attractive surroundings we have provided.

Almost everyone who has ever done a job of painting has become acutely aware of the fact that the proper paint must be applied on a surface in proper condition in order that a good job may be assured. Wood, for example, must be dry and not only that, but the construction must be such that moisture will not get back of the film of paint.

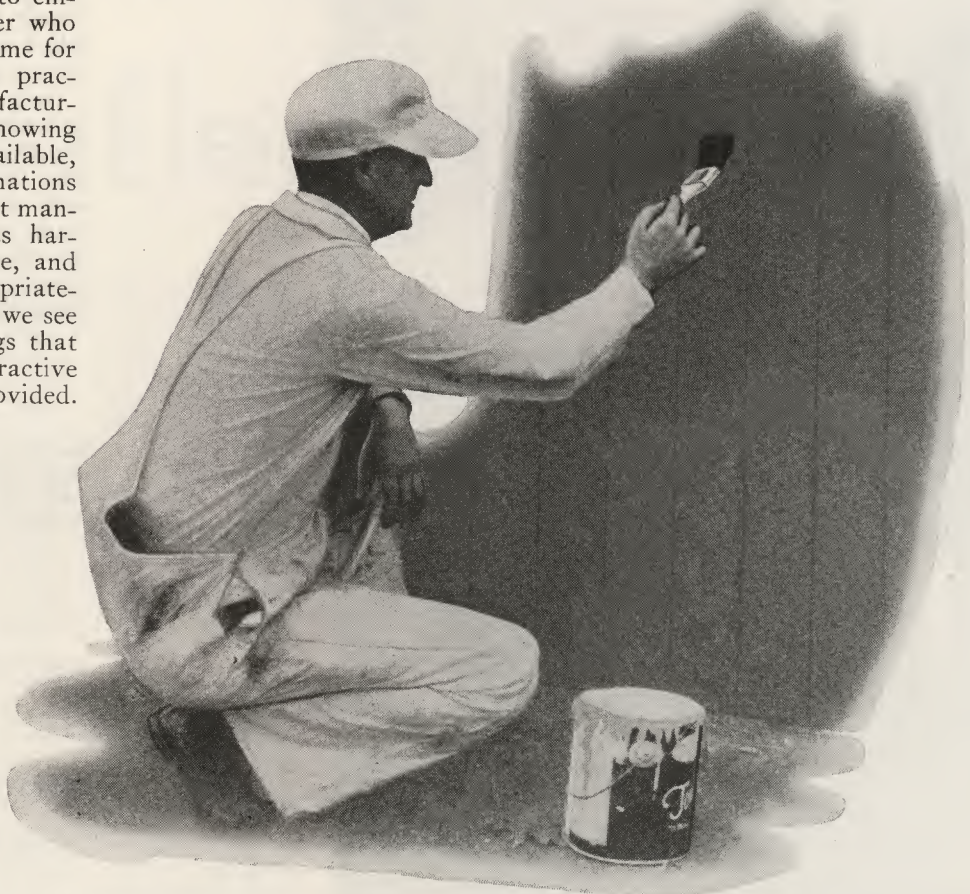
Fortunately, manufacturers have made available thru new developments splendid materials to take care of every kind of job. For example, an

aluminum primer on certain work makes it possible to apply the selected color with assurance that the job will endure. It is no longer necessary to apply paint to interior plaster in the mere hope that it will remain in good condition; the reliable paint manufacturers now offer primers that will take care of any plaster condition and interior paints that are nearly permanent. There are stains, enamels, lacquers, and varnishes for almost every conceivable purpose.

In addition to the exterior and interior uses for paint, a fresh coating or two can convert dowdy old pieces of furniture into bright, cheerful ones.

As to methods of painting furniture, remember that the old surface must be absolutely clean and smooth. Remove grease, oil or wax with benzine. Sandpaper if necessary. And if badly cracked or scaled, use a paint and varnish remover. Flat paint or enamel undercoating is then applied—flat paint has the better hiding power. Finish with enamel or flat paint. Enamel makes the more durable coating.

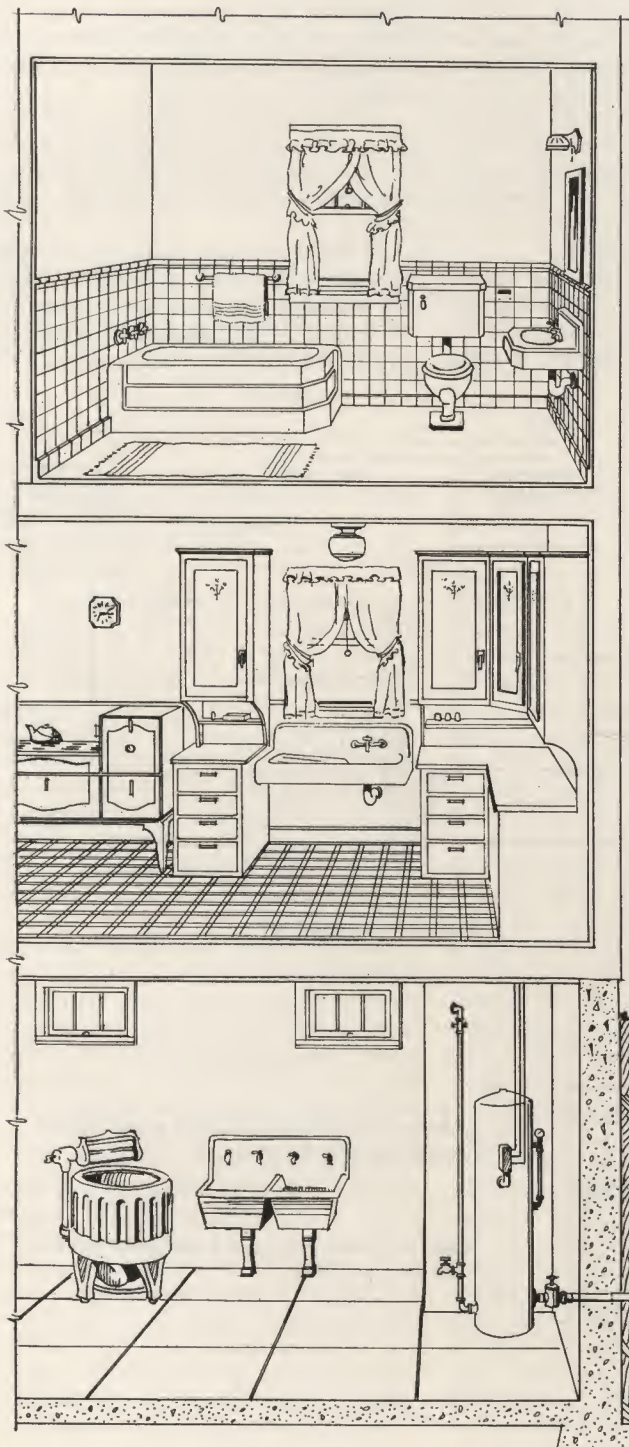
Enamel should be flowed on; flat paint brushed in and back and forth thoroly. Work in a well-ventilated place, free from dust. For antiquing to obtain bone white, after last coat has dried thoroughly (preferably several days), use burnt umber pigment, which comes in paste form. Apply with a rag dampened with turpentine, and then wipe it off to the desired shade with a clean dry cloth.



Running Water

For Your Farm

How to install a water supply system, and how to dispose of sewage.

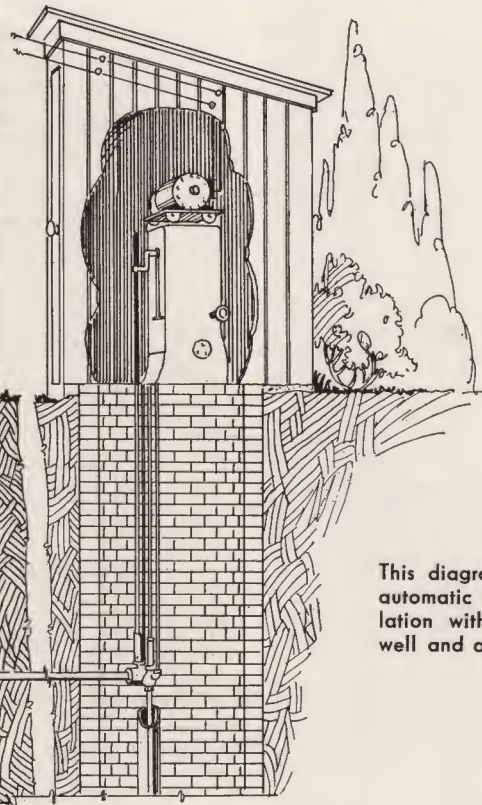


RUNNING water is the most important of farm conveniences. It saves much labor and is essential to the installation of a sanitary plumbing system. Once properly installed, a good water system requires very little care.

It is all important to have a reliable supply of good water. Wells, springs, streams and cisterns are the usual sources of supply. Wells are the most common source. Deep wells are safest. Surface drainage into the water supply is dangerous and great care should be used in safeguarding it.

Before installing a water supply system, prove the adequacy of your supply by actual test. A rather large surplus is desirable to tide over unusual periods such as drought or heat waves.

The success of a water supply system depends upon the pump and its correct installation. Shallow well pumps suited for conditions where the lift is not more than 20 feet, are the simplest and easiest to install.



This diagram shows a typical automatic water supply installation with the pump at the well and a basement tank.

If electric power is available, the outfit can be self-contained. The pump should be connected as directly as practicable to the well or cistern and protected from freezing.

Deep well pumps must be used when the lift is more than 20 feet.

When there is a sufficient flow of water, a hydraulic ram may be used to force the water where needed. A flow of water of from 3 to 10 gallons per minute with a fall of at least 4 feet is required to operate a ram.

It is customary to estimate the water needed as twenty gallons per day per person and ten gallons for each horse and cow, two gallons for a hog and one gallon for a sheep.

Some storage is desirable. The amount required depends largely on the kind of power used for pumping. If electric current is available, one can depend upon the continuity of power and very little storage. In some domestic pump outfits, the reserve may be only a few gallons, the water being pumped as used. If a gasoline engine is used, a storage tank holding two days supply is desirable and one days supply is necessary. If a windmill is used to pump the water, storage for five or six days is necessary.

Two forms of storage are available, the air pressure tank from which the water is forced by air under pressure, and the elevated tank. It is possible with the air pressure tank to protect the supply from temperature changes because the tank may be buried in the ground or located in the basement. The air pressure tank, when the amount of water stored is great, is expensive owing to the size and strength of the tank required. The elevated tank is best adapted to situations where the

volume of water stored is large. In cold climates it should be protected from low temperatures. Masonry silos furnish a good enclosure for a water supply tank.

Water is heavy. Three hundred gallons of water weigh about 2500 pounds. Masonry silos are normally strong enough to support tanks holding as much as 9000 gallons. Framed structures like barns and houses must be framed specially for the extra weight.

Where well water is hard and not well suited for laundry or toilet purposes, a cistern for rain water is desirable. The cistern can be built in the ground just outside of the house and the water distributed to the kitchen, laundry and bathroom by a shallow well pump. Sometimes cisterns are used to store well water. The cistern is filled by windmill. Then a shallow well pump is used to provide the house supply.

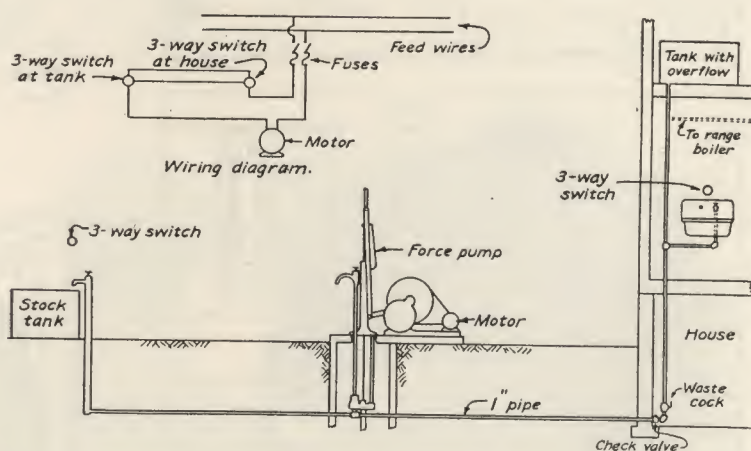
Rain water entering the cistern should be filtered. A sand and gravel filter may meet most conditions but to thoroly filter the water, it must

pass thru a bed of charcoal. In some instances filtered water may be used for drinking purposes.

A water supply system to be complete for the typical farm must provide piping for connecting the well with the storage reservoir to the house and to several places where the livestock are to be watered. The usual piping system is made from $\frac{3}{4}$ inch galvanized pipe with one inch pipe or larger between the pump and reservoir. Branches leading to float valve controlled tanks may be made of half-inch pipe. Avoid having branches with dead ends caused by laying the pipe from one point of use to another. Use a central main with branches.

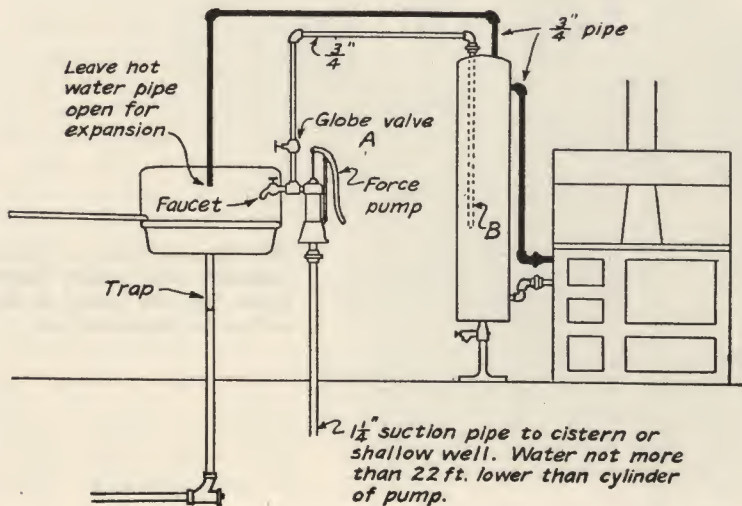
Protect water pipes in cold climates from freezing by laying them in the ground below the frost line. Hydrants should be installed with drains.

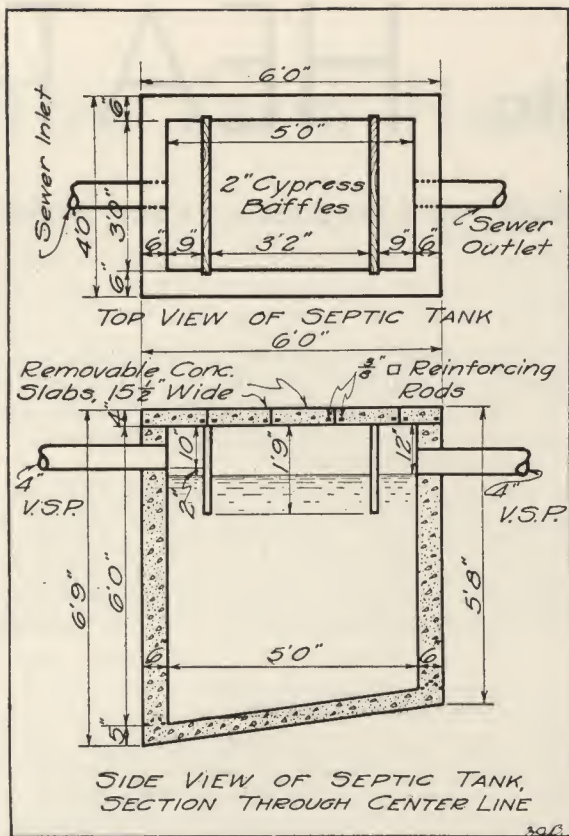
A modern home is equipped with sanitary plumbing, a bathroom, toilet fixtures and means of disposing of wastes from the house. Sanitary plumbing relieves the housewife of



Above: A simple water supply system with a storage tank in the house.

Left: A simple hot and cold water system with a cistern pump.





much hard and disagreeable labor and provides real comfort and convenience. Once used it becomes indispensable.

Piping. Locate the necessary fixtures so they require the minimum of water and waste pipe in making the connections. If the house can be planned with these fixtures close together, they will require less piping. Such an arrangement is not always possible, nor is it always the most convenient. It should be kept in mind that pipes must be kept from freezing, so provide for keeping the rooms, containing water pipes, warm.

Galvanized iron is the conventional material for the water pipe. Copper piping or tubing is coming into extended use. Pipe one-half inch in diameter inside is the size usually used for connecting fixtures. Waste pipes may be made of cast iron and the drain from the house should be of vitrified tile with cemented joints.

Even in the simpler systems, provision should be made for heating water. Make a supply of hot water always available. The usual method of providing hot water is to install a 30 to 60 gallon hot water tank. This water is heated either in a coil in the furnace or in a water back in the range. These methods of heating are satisfactory if the piping is properly arranged to give good circulation.

For heating water in the summer it is necessary to use some type of special water heater. These heaters may be obtained for almost any kind of fuel. Kerosene heaters, and heaters that burn wood or corn-cobs are satisfactory.

A simple system of plumbing. It is claimed that one reason why more farm houses are not equipped with plumbing is the high cost of installation. Yet it is possible to make a simple kitchen installation with water from a cistern or shallow well, near the house, for a small sum. This simple system may be added to as more fixtures are connected and a more complete system of water supply provided. The accompanying figure illustrates a simple

system which many farm housekeepers have found to be a real convenience. The water is pumped as needed from the cistern, and is heated by a water back in the kitchen range and stored in the hot water tank. The pipe line is equipped with a valve which will allow the water to be pumped direct from the cistern to sink or thru the hot water tank causing hot water to be discharged at the sink.

This system can be extended as needed. One of the first "additions" would be a storage tank obviating the necessity of pumping the water as used. With a few feet of additional pipe, the system may be extended to a bath in an adjoining room.

The proper disposal of household wastes or sewage is necessary to guard the health of the family and community and provide the desired convenience and comfort.

The best way of disposing of sewage is thru a septic tank.

A septic tank to be efficient must have the following requirements: 1. It must be of sufficient size to hold the sewage for about twenty-four hours; 2. It must be equipped with baffles or partitions which will prevent the sewage from passing directly from the inlet to the outlet without spreading out uniformly across the tank; 3. The sewage should not be unduly agitated as the bacteria

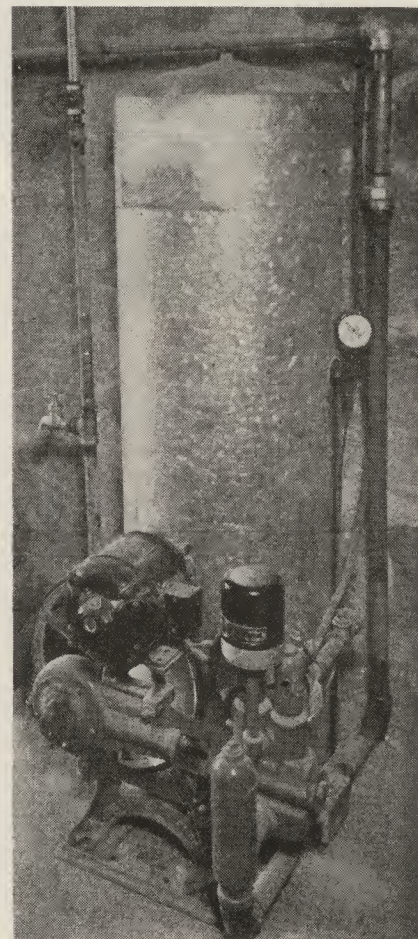
work best in quiet sewage; and 4. The tank should be covered so that the sewage will be in the dark. Small tanks should be covered for protection from freezing.

Septic tanks may be built from various materials or purchased complete, ready to be placed in a pit.

The sewage that has undergone treatment in the septic tank flows from the tank proper either directly into the discharge line or into a dosage chamber so arranged with a siphon that the discharge is intermittent. While the septic tank may be placed within a convenient distance of the house the discharge should be at a point that will assure safety of the water supply from contamination. There are locations in which the sewage may be discharged into a natural water course or a ravine where proper aeration will be assured, while in other instances it may be necessary to arrange a filter bed or a series of tile lines for aeration of the effluent discharged from the septic tank after treatment.

The installation of a grease trap at the kitchen sink is advisable.

This is one type of fully automatic shallow well electric pumping plants.



How to HEAT

All types of heating plants have made rapid progress in recent years.

NO HOUSE in the temperate zone can be comfortable during the winter months without heat, and the degree of comfort depends upon the efficiency of heating equipment. Perhaps no phase of house construction has made such rapid progress during recent years as heating equipment.

Where stoves and air circulating heaters are the source of heat, the rooms on the floors above the stoves may be heated with registers in the floor or the stove pipe may be extended into the upper rooms and radiators set into the pipe before it enters the chimney. Such radiators are reasonable in cost and often add comfort to upstairs rooms without additional expense for fuel.

Warm Air Furnaces

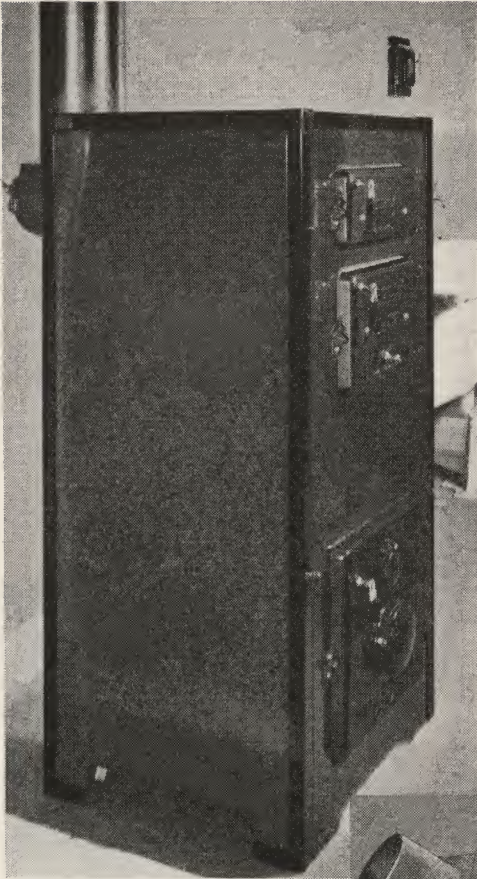
A marked advance was made in heating by placing the stove in the basement, surrounding it with a jacket and providing for the circulation of air to the rooms above. This device is known as the warm air furnace. In its simplest form the furnace should cost but little more than stoves of equal capacity. The dirt, smoke and dust incident to handling the fuel and ashes are removed from the living-rooms. Warm air furnaces burn any fuel burned in a stove, including wood or other fuel produced on the farm. Coal, however, requires less frequent firing.

The Pipeless Furnace

The simplest form of warm air furnace is the "pipeless." In this type of furnace the cold air from the room is drawn thru a floor register and down thru the space between an outer and inner jacket to the base of the furnace and is heated as it flows upward inside the inner jacket, past the heated surfaces.

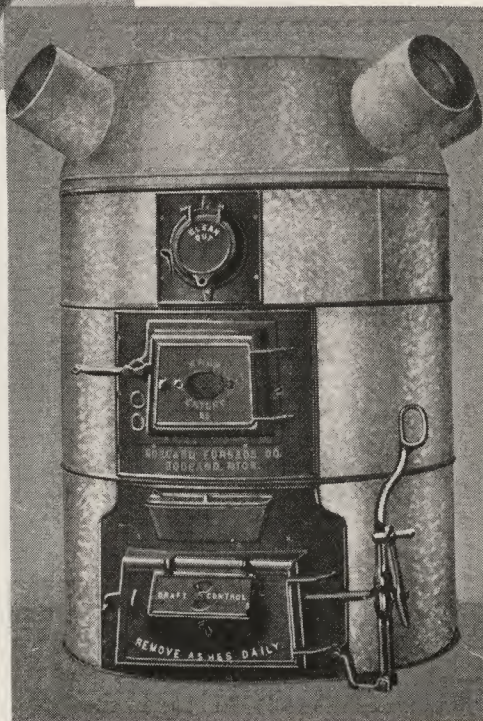
Warm Air Pipe Furnace

The warm air pipe furnace has a distribution system of warm air pipes and a return system of cold air pipes. The success of a warm air pipe furnace is dependent in a very large degree upon the design of the distribution system. The rapidity of air flow in a pipe is determined by the amount of rise and the size of the pipes. Thus the warm air heating system should be carefully designed to meet the requirement of each house. It is desirable that the furnace be given a central location. Some regulation is obtained by dampers in the pipes and shutters in the registers. In large houses and where electric current is available,



The compact efficient boiler for a hot water heating system pictured above shows that the heating plant may be both useful and attractive in appearance.

To the right a typical warm air pipe furnace is shown, ready for the final connections to the warm air pipes and the cold air returns to circulate warm air thruout the house.



The Farm Home

an electric fan can be used to insure circulation of the air.

It should be remembered that the heat of the fuel burned is radiated to the air from the heated surfaces of the furnace and no furnace can be efficient if it does not have sufficient heating surface. The heating capacity of the furnace is also dependent upon the area of the grates. Some fuels require more grate area than others. A furnace that is too small is a constant source of regret.

Hot Water Systems

Hot water heating systems consist of a boiler to heat the water, a system of pipes for distributing the hot water to the various rooms and radiators in the rooms.

If properly installed, hot water heating is positive, and it will conduct heat a considerable distance from the furnace. Hot water when the system is properly arranged gives a steady, even heat.

The hot water system should be carefully designed to have all parts of correct size and properly balanced. The design should be made by an experienced person familiar with the problems involved. Water pipes should be of sufficient size, and placed to prevent air pockets which interfere with the free flow of water. The flow is affected by the amount of rise to the radiators, therefore, it is desirable to have the furnace as low as practicable. The expansion of the water is considerable with an increase of temperature, so an expansion tank is needed. It is usually placed in the attic.

Steam Heating Systems

The steam heating system is like the hot water system except the water is converted into steam in the radiators, where it gives up its heat. Owing to the higher temperatures, smaller radiators and smaller pipes for distribution may be used, reducing the cost somewhat. It is possible to use the same pipe for steam and return of the water after condensation, but a double pipe system with separate return pipes for the water is considered the best.

The simplest hot water and steam systems are those which have the boiler placed in one of the rooms where the heat is to be used and pipes lead to radiators in other rooms. This system has many advantages over a number of stoves, and is economical in both first cost and cost of operation.

Specialists have proved the importance of having the air sufficiently moist, if healthful conditions are to be provided. Every heating system should have some means of adding moisture to the air.

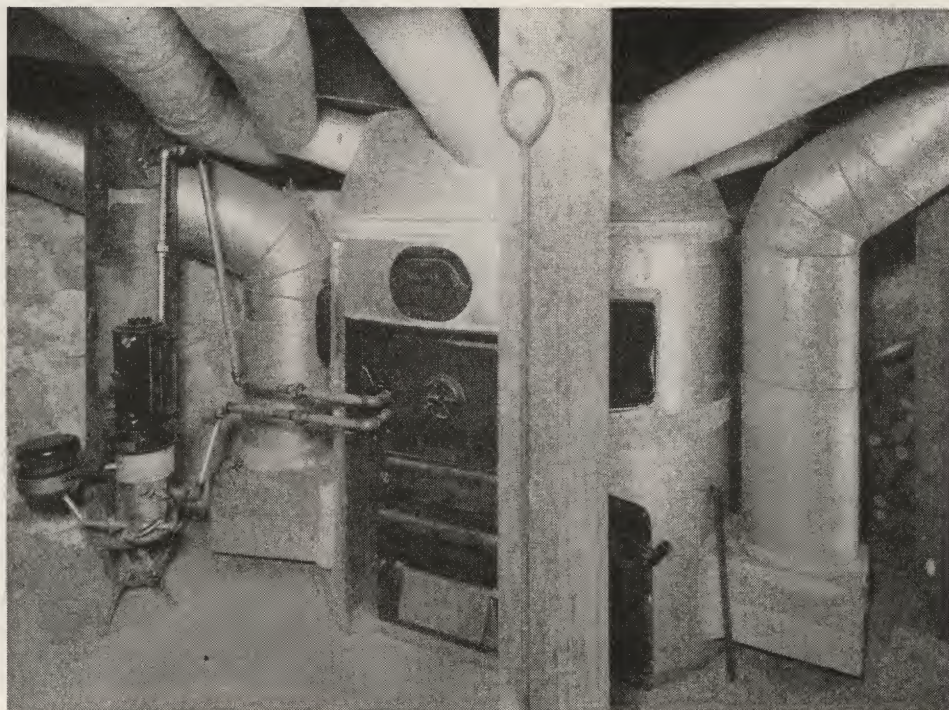
Equipment for air conditioning not only provides a uniform moisture content and temperature, but the air can be filtered and the proper degree of humidity maintained. With electric current available all this may be accomplished automatically.

In fact, there is now equipment on the market which may be added to almost any warm air pipe furnace to take care of the air-conditioning problem. Such equipment includes a fan arrangement for assuring circulation of air, and the humidifying equipment and filtering equipment, sometimes separate and sometimes combined to provide the air-conditioning. Such equipment has not only proved efficient in providing conditioned air, but it has been possible in some instances to increase the efficiency of the heating plant by means of the forced circulation of the air, so that a heating plant originally a little too small has been made to serve properly.

While this may not be strictly a part of house heating, the importance of proper insulation must not be overlooked in houses provided with air-conditioning. A greater amount of moisture in the air will result in excessive condensation on unusually cold walls. There may be more frost on windows not protected by storm windows.

There is no question but what the house of tomorrow will be air-conditioned, and fortunately the equipment is already available to provide this comfort in the houses of today and in those of yesterday as well.

The kerosene heater heats water for the household when this excellent furnace is not in use.



Your Home Needs Insulation

A HOUSE, to be a comfortable home, should provide adequate protection against temperature change. This means security from the icy blasts of winter, and relief from the intense heat of summer. Insulation will do this for you, by making your home cooler in summer and warmer in winter, at the same time it cuts down your fuel bills.

Heating equipment is needed to warm the house during cold weather and cooling devices may be obtained, to combat the heat of summer, but neither of these types of equipment function economically in a house which is not carefully built to resist the rapid flow of heat thru the walls. The materials used to retard the flow of heat thru the walls, floor or roof of the house are called insulators. It has been demonstrated that the cost of good insulation is saved in a few seasons by the reduction in fuel bills. During the life of the house the investment in insulation will pay large dividends.

Most building materials have some insulating qualities, but the most effective insulation is obtained from those materials composed largely of an enormous number of minute air cells. It is the air cells that furnish the insulating qualities.

Insulating materials, to be used economically, must be prepared in a form permitting their easy application and use. There are four general types of insulation: 1, rigid insulation; 2, flexible insulation; 3, fill insulation; and 4, reflector insulation.

1. Rigid or board insulation is material which, in addition to its insulating qualities, has structural strength. This type of material is prepared in the form of a slab or board and can be sawed or nailed. It can be used as sheathing and nailed directly to the studding. Some forms of insulating boards may be used as lath.

2. Flexible insulation appears in the form of felted sheets or quilts with insulating material between two layers or paper. This material is tucked in between studs and the quilts are effective in providing an airtight wall. This kind of insulation is made from wood fiber, eel grass, flax fiber and similar materials.

3. Fill insulation is prepared in powdered, granulated, or shredded form. One type comes in a "bat" approximately three inches thick, which looks like a bolt of cotton, and can readily be slipped between the attic floor beams or rafters, or between the wall studs during construction. Fill insulation is used to fill in the wall space between the siding and the plaster, or over the ceiling under the roof. Materials commonly used are powdered earth, fire wool, ground plaster board, granulated cork, shredded wood fiber, straw, mill shav-

ings, sawdust, ground corncobs, and ground cornstalks. In houses which are already built it is possible to blow the nodulated form of fill insulation into the walls or spread over the ceiling thru a large hose.

4. Reflector insulation is a recent invention. It is made of polished metal foil in thin sheets

and is placed between the siding and plaster. It reflects heat back in the room or reflects it back out.

The effectiveness of good insulation is not fully appreciated. The addition of one-half inch of rigid insulating board to an 8-inch brick wall with plaster increases the wall's effectiveness by approximately 80 percent. One inch of insulating quilt will increase the insulating qualities of a frame wall consisting of sheeting paper, siding and plaster on the inside, by over 50 percent.

Insulating materials should be selected for their durability. The fibrous materials made from wood or agricultural wastes must be protected against moisture or they will decay. Fire resistance is important. The mineral insulating materials will not burn, but almost any insulating material tends to improve the fire resistance of a frame structure. Furthermore, a value of insulation not fully appreciated is the fact that paper, paints, or other wall surfaces retain their new, fresh appearance for a far longer period of time when the wall is well insulated than they will on a poorly insulated wall. As proof of this you need only observe a poorly insulated plastered ceiling where the lath marks are clearly observable after a few years if there is no attention paid to redecoration. The small amount of extra insulation afforded by the lath prevents the condensation of moisture immediately below the lath. The colder portions between the lath, due to the fact that plaster is a better conductor of heat, show dark streaks of dirt.

Most of us will approach the subject of insulation from the practical standpoint of informing ourselves concerning the various products advertised in magazines. This is the best thing to do.

When thinking of insulation, don't forget that air leakage around doors and windows is responsible for a large percentage of heat loss in your home. Furthermore, in the up to the minute house with air-conditioning, some means of preventing the infiltration of air will be very necessary in order that maintenance of proper humidity as well as temperature may be assured. Weather stripping for doors and windows is a good investment.

Another good investment is a full complement of storm sashes for all the windows in the house, and storm doors for all the outside doors. After all, a storm sash is, in a measure, transparent insulation. It provides an air space between the regular window and the storm sash and interrupts to a remarkable degree, the loss of heat thru the windows.



The advantages of the painted wall, such as the one in the room above, are well known to every homeowner. Choose your colors carefully. Warm colors, such as cream, yellow, or tan, lighten dark rooms. Cool colors, such as gray, blue, and green, tone down rooms which are too bright.

Charming Finishes for Inside Walls

Both wallpaper and paint offer endless possibilities.



Wallpaper borders are in style again, such as this one used around a charming breakfast room window.



The new wallpaper patterns are small and neat. Today, many of the inexpensive papers are water-fast, colorfast, even washable.

Wall-to-wall carpets
are again in favor.



Choose Quality Coverings for Your Floors

THE floor and its covering are the background for the entire furnishing scheme of any room. Therefore, the purchasing of a rug or carpet is of tremendous importance.

When furnishing floors of a farm house, simplicity insures the best results. For general carpeting of the

home, rugs as well as wall-to-wall carpets are good. Whether to buy a plain or figured covering is determined by the design in furnishings in the room. Modern designers have introduced such lovely soft colors in the plain floor coverings that we can no longer disregard the perfectly

plain rugs. There is a richness and beauty about them which cannot be resisted.

The figured rug will always be a favorite since it is attractive and easy to keep clean. The small, all-over designs presented in subdued colorings, which are made to be used with Early American furnishings, are most popular for the farm house.

There are a few outstanding points to remember when buying carpets and rugs. The closely woven, thick pile, with more tufts to the square inch, means a finer carpet. The back of the rug reveals its true value. In all the better grades, the design shows on the back, which means that the surface threads have sufficient length to be woven thru. A good carpet has weight and will lie flat on the floor and stay in place. Rugs may be bought in patterns of required size or you may have them made from carpeting. The broad loom type comes without seams to fit any desired dimensions.

Another popular type is the carpet which can be made from old materials. From these may be obtained

For durability, cleanliness, and a gay bit of color, select a congoileum rug.





A properly laid linoleum makes an ideal floor covering.

Rugs and carpets have only one enemy—dirt. Regular care is important. There are all sorts of sweepers and cleaners on the market which are boons to homemakers. Both electric and hand power types are good and always a wise investment. At least twice a year, carpets should be thoroughly cleaned either by the dry cleaner or some expert who can do the work thoroughly. Dirt, grit and all foreign particles must be removed and not buried deeper into the pile.

The farm family makes great demands on floor furnishings. The kitchen, rear hall, workroom, den, and even the dining-room floors all need a durable, sturdy yet livable finish. Here is where congoleum rugs, linoleum and composition materials make ideal surfaces which are beautiful and easy to keep clean. The linoleum floor must be sealed to the floor and it, too, has a felt base which protects and insures service. When used as a regular floor finish, it successfully resists the rigors of farm living.

The right start in care is most important in the wearing quality of this type of floor covering.

A quality investment in floor materials insures the perfect foundation for an attractive livable home.

The Early American designs in rugs are most popular for farm homes.

a seamless reversible rug or carpet in the latest designs. Plain, Oriental, or Early American patterns are yours for the asking. These can be ordered according to your own specifications, and are excellent in quality and famous for durability and hard wear.

The surface covering is not the whole story in the carpeting problem. It's the unseen pad beneath the exterior beauty which does the practical job. It adds to the softness and luxurious depth that give the room real comfort. Such a cushion lends warmth and above all, protects the surface covering, thus adding years to the life of a floor covering. No carpet or rug should ever be laid without this invisible lining.

Floor coverings were never more versatile in material, beauty, and price. There are those made of wool, linen, cotton, grass, waterproof fiber and even a cellophane and fiber combination. Some quite successfully depend only upon an intricate weave for design. Low cost carpeting is now attractive and offers considerable wear for the amount invested.



You'll Want Some New Furniture

How to choose and arrange it
for greatest charm and comfort.



Notice how simple furniture and the use of interesting fabrics in curtains, wall hangings, and slip covers furnish these three rooms.



THERE is wonderful freedom in furnishing a farm home. The natural beauty in surroundings and active outdoor life offer splendid opportunities for combining the outdoor and indoor in perfect harmony. And when speaking of harmony comes the thought of family relations, something to keep in mind when furnishing. No house can be a success when simply planned and arranged by the carpenter, paper-hanger, or plumber. A home which is comfortably and beautifully furnished (and they can be beautiful without expense) is one which has grown with, and met, the demands of the family.

When buying furniture, its place and purpose must be considered. The farm home demands many different types of rooms, if it does the job of being home to each member of the family. There are the living, dining, and other general-purpose rooms which are used together by the family and their friends. Then, there are the individual bedrooms which meet the need and express the tastes of the owners, and of course a play room for the children is necessary, and father must have



clumsy, crowded, and voluminous a room would look when furnished with a davenport and chair such as those illustrating the bad ornate lines. This proves that the furniture *period* is not so important as the *simplicity of line*.

Living-room furniture should be purchased and placed in the room according to the living habits of the members of the family. Notice the large room at the top of pages 46 and 47. In the corner is the writing group, near the fireplace a chair, table, and stool for reading, visiting or just musing before the fire. Back by the window is another big chair which would also invite the

guest to read, rest, or simply enjoy the surroundings. The clever use of new and old furnishings lend charm to this room.

The dining-room on page 46 is again an example of simplicity. It has a table of sufficient size to meet expanding needs of the family. Built-in cupboards form the most important decorative feature. Extension tables are smart for dining-rooms which frequently serve large groups. Space for linens and china must be provided for whether in furniture or built-in cupboards. Here again simplicity and convenience are the secret of cheerful and comfortable dining-rooms.

his den or office. This may sound like an endless number of special rooms, but most farm houses have them already if the arrangement were only slightly shifted.

In furnishing any room the walls and floors form the background. These have been discussed elsewhere in this booklet.

Wall spaces in each room enter into consideration if the pieces of furniture are to fit and look as if they belong.

The important thing is to study furniture design and structure thoroughly before purchasing. There are pieces which are durable, good in design and line without the massive, bulgy, burdensome feeling. Simple lines, upholstered in neutral coloring and textiles, are much more usable for living-rooms.

Early American furniture and its adaptations are usually safe and pleasing in the farm home. Good things, meaning those that are correct, attractive, and comfortable, are just as accessible and no more expensive than the wrong kind.

Study the pictures of pieces on page 48 for the good and bad lines. It isn't difficult to imagine how



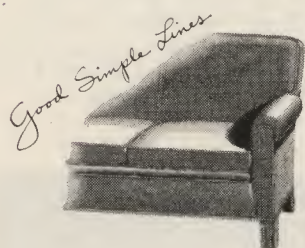
An attractive bedroom, with a convenient little night table beside the bed, and chintz draperies.

Bedrooms must be attractive but it is most important that they be comfortable. Again the pictures depict what is good and bad in bedroom furniture. But not only the appearance of the bed is important but also the actual comfort. Good mattress and springs are always a wise economy. Never pinch pennies when fitting a bed since quality merchandise always pays.

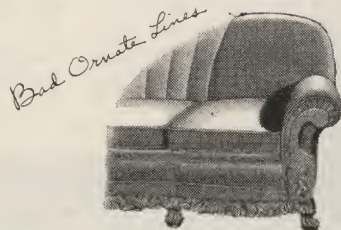
Children's furnishings, little-tot size, are a wonderful boon not only in teaching appreciation of lovely things but encouraging self-reliance. Hooks and hangers low enough to permit children to hang up their own clothes, a place for shoes and a special closet for toys are a joy to mother and pride to the child. Growing-up furniture is just as important as grown-up furniture.



Above: This is father's corner, with a convenient desk and comfortable chair the master of the house can call his own.



Good Simple Lines



Bad Ornate Lines

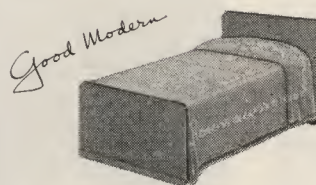
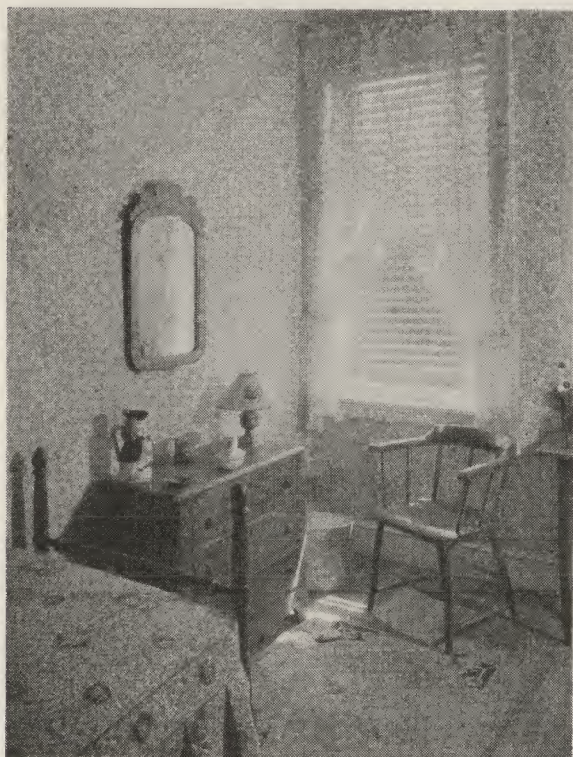


Good Lines

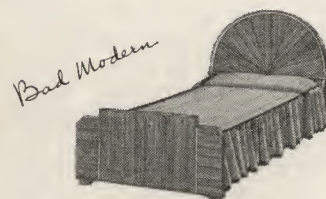


Bad Lines

Below: A child's room in which the furnishings have been chosen to fit the needs of the owner.



Good Modern



Bad Modern

Fabrics play an important part in furnishing a home. As window treatments they are generally accepted. Many of the illustrations thruout this book offer smart suggestions for window treatments. When the out-of-doors is interesting, draperies can frame the window and permit the view to enter the furnishing scheme. For other windows, sheer glass curtains of net lend a dainty finish.

Fabrics play a real part in furniture, too. Slip covers help make the old chair new or protect the covering of the new chair and yet are real additions to the room. Wall hangings, pillows, and furniture dress all depend upon the beautiful fabrics of today to place them in the home. What a relief to know that all fabrics, whether denim, calico, linens, or silks can be obtained shrink proof. They launder and "take" the sun without losing a shade or an inch.

THE livable home has no neglected spots nor bare corners. Living in a farm home usually covers every available inch of the house, so it should be furnished accordingly. This does not mean that "things" should be placed aimlessly around the house. "Make the beautiful useful and the useful beautiful," is indeed a good slogan.

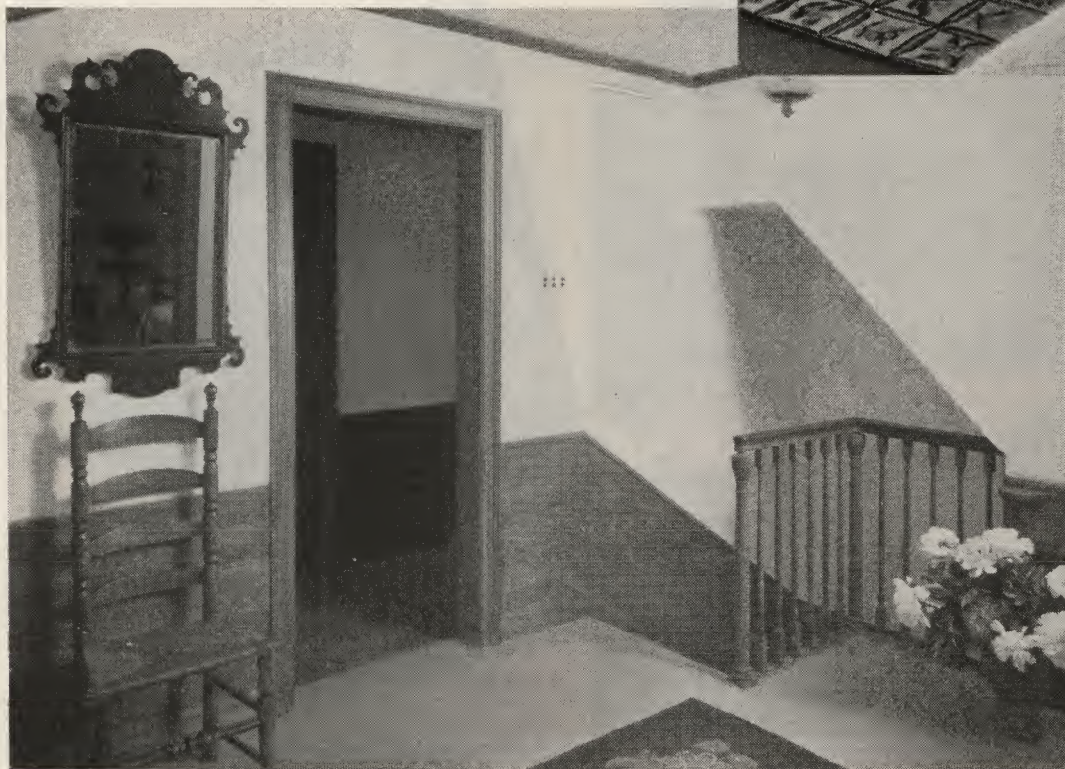
Many a discarded bit of furniture may be restored to use and beauty, and placed in a formerly ignored nook and found to be a complete success. Think of the number of dormers put on houses for exterior appearance only. The picture to the right shows one of many possibilities in furnishing the interior of a dormer. Could there be a better place for a dressing table? Perfect light—a grand outside view that adds interest to the room by being framed with gray cretonne, and all in all a real beauty spot.

If the dormer is large enough it may be converted into a reading, writing or sewing nook. If the son of the family is fortunate enough to draw the dormer room, he would be delighted to have that spot for a radio.

Halls, upstairs and down, deserve attention. A few well chosen pieces can do much towards overcoming that no-furniture-left-for-me appearance found in most halls. The downstairs hall introduces your guests to your home. The upstairs hall leads the way to the guest rooms and surely it should be inviting and pleasant. Since they are useful passages leading to all parts of the house they should be kept in harmony with other rooms. The picture below describes better than words the splendid effect of the well-furnished hall.



Never overlook possibilities of a dormer. It is many times the real interest in a room.



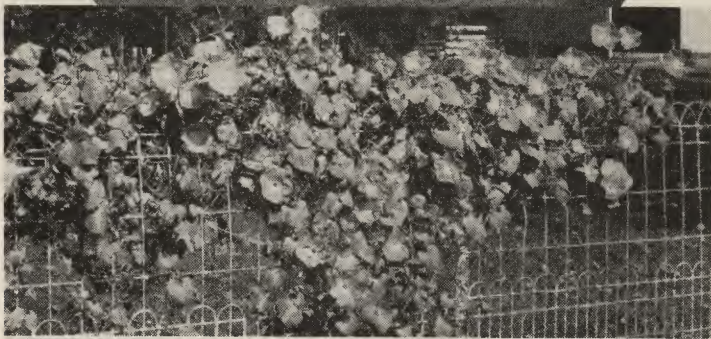
Give the upstairs hall a chance. It will respond beautifully to a little thought when you are furnishing.



This home is charming in its setting of lawn, flowers and shrubs.

Landscaping Suggestions

you'll like for your home and garden.



Let's make our gardens a little world apart—a hedge or a lattice for beauty, and a wire fence for utility and privacy.

How to Finance Your Improvements

WITH the return of better times, with available funds or restored credit, farmers may now stop the rapid depreciation on their buildings which has been proceeding unchecked for several years. Many will repair, renovise or remodel, and install labor-saving devices long desired. For those without available funds the Federal Housing Administration offers a plan to obtain the money. The procedure is outlined below.

First compose a list of all the improvements which you regard as necessary. Then, make an estimate of what you believe the labor and materials will cost.

Now, for the questions and answers you are so interested in knowing:

1. CAN ANYONE APPLY FOR A LOAN?

Yes—providing he is a property owner with a regular income from some assured source. It isn't necessary to be a depositor in the financial institution consulted.

2. WHERE DO I APPLY?

Generally, you go to your bank or to any financial institution approved of by the Federal Housing Administration. Also, you may inquire of a contractor or building supply dealer.

3. HOW MUCH MONEY CAN I GET?

From \$100 to \$2,000 depending on your income. New constructions may be made up to this amount.

4. HOW LONG MAY NOTES RUN?

One to five years; however, the financial institution may use its discretion.

5. WHAT SECURITY IS REQUIRED?

Your income must be of an adequate, steady source, at least five times the annual payments on the note; also, a good credit record is essential. Again, the financial institution may use its discretion.

6. HOW SHALL I PAY THE NOTE?

Farmers may pay according to their seasonal income, but at least one payment each year is required. Later payments must not be larger than the earlier ones.

7. DO I HAVE TO GIVE ASSURANCE?

Yes—proof that you own your property. The regular income of your signers must be such that they can meet the payments. If you have a mortgage, it must be in good standing; there can be no encumbrances against your property. You must

use your loan only for property improvement.

8. WHAT DOES THE CREDIT COST?

A five-dollar discount per \$100 per year, and this decreases proportionately if the loan extends over a year. It is important to remember that the discount charge includes all charges. Your banker will be glad to explain the matter of discounts to you.

9. WHAT IF MY PAYMENTS ARE LATE?

You should not permit your payments to fall behind. If you find they are too large, then make arrangements to extend your loan over a longer period. However, if the loan is more than 15 days late, a rate of five cents per dollar must be made on each payment in arrears. This must be paid due to the expense the tardiness causes the financial institution.

10. WHAT KIND OF EQUIPMENT MAY BE FINANCED?

Everything must be "built-in or permanently attached". Your loaner will supply you with a list of items which can be included in your loan. "Movables" may not be financed.

11. WHOSE SIGNATURES ARE REQUIRED ON THE NOTE?

The property owner's signature, and the owner's wife or husband. No other co-signers or endorsers are required, unless necessary to facilitate a loan which would otherwise be impossible.

Write to Successful Farming, Des Moines, Iowa, or call upon your local banker, or consult the secretary of your nearest Production Credit Association for further details.

Form FHE 8A—Rev. 1-14-35

Property Owner's Credit Statement (SHORT FORM)

To: First State Bank (Name of bank)
Date: 2/15/35
Account no. _____

The following information is given for the purpose of obtaining credit under the provisions of Title I of the National Housing Act.

The approximate amount of credit required by me (us) for: 24 months is \$ 500.00

Married? Yes (Yes or No or Widowed) Age: 20 Yearly (Yearly commissions, salary, wages, etc., \$ 1,250.00)
Income Yearly rents and other income \$ 1,250.00 Total yearly income, \$ 2,500.00

Employed by: Self (Name of company) How long: _____
Carter, Iowa (City) (State) Your position: Farmer

Bank at which checking, savings, or thrift account is kept: If none, state "None."
First State Bank (Name) (City) (State)

Bank, finance, loan, or installment companies, or others, to whom you are making installment payments. If none, state "None."
Carter, Iowa (Address)

Name	Address	Amount	Original amount	Unpaid balance	Monthly payment
<u>Carter, Maytag</u>	<u>Carter, Iowa</u>	<u>186</u>	<u>185.00</u>	<u>125.00</u>	<u>12.50</u>

Description of property: ☒ Single family ☐ Apartment house ☐ Office building ☐ Factory
☐ Multiple family ☐ Farm building ☐ Warehouse ☐ Store

Name in which title appears: John Anderson Purchase price, \$ 7500.00 Year purchased: 1926

Location of property: 2 Carter, Ia Amount of fire insurance, \$ 5000.00 Total of all mortgages, \$ None

Details of alterations, repairs, or improvements to be made: and build new silo repair roof of barn

Name of mortgage holder: _____
Address of mortgage holder: _____
Balance due on mortgage: \$ _____
State whether or not installments and interest on the above mortgage and any other liens or encumbrances are paid due. (If none, state "None.") If any, give particulars: _____

State whether or not all taxes, assessments, and fire and other insurance premiums are paid up to date. (If none, state "None.") If any, give particulars: _____

Have you applied for a loan under the terms of Title I of the National Housing Act? Yes
Loan, \$ _____
Have you any judgments, garnishments, suits, or legal proceedings against you? No If so, give particulars: _____

Building references: Carter, Anderson, Co., Carter, Iowa
I (we) authorize you, or any financial institution to which you may desire to refer, to obtain any information as to me (us) that may be required for the purpose of making a loan to me (us) under the terms of Title I of the National Housing Act. I (we) warrant that the information given by me (us) is true and correct. I (we) warrant that the information given by me (us) is true and correct. I (we) warrant that the information given by me (us) is true and correct.

(Signature) John Anderson
(Signature of wife or husband) Sybil Anderson
Residing at Carter, Iowa (City) (State) (Zip)

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1934 30-5074

INDEX

	PAGE		PAGE
A		Home improvements.....	3
Air-conditioning.....	41	check list.....	3
Air pressure tanks.....	38		
B		I	
Bathrooms, modern.....	26	Insulation, types of.....	42
Bookshelves.....	29		
C		K	
Cabinets.....	29	Kitchens.....	22, 23, 24, 25
built-in.....	29	arrangement.....	22, 23, 24, 25
Carpeting.....	44	equipment.....	22, 23, 24, 25
Cisterns.....	38		
Closets.....	27	L	
cleaning.....	27	Landscaping suggestions.....	51
clothes.....	27	Lighting.....	34
linen.....	27	Linoleum.....	45
Congoleum.....	44		
Cupboards.....	22	P	
Curtains.....	48	Paints and painting.....	36, 43
		Piping.....	39
D		Pumping plants.....	39
Dormers.....	31, 49		
Draperies.....	48	R	
E		Ranges.....	22, 24
Electricity.....	35	Refrigerators.....	23, 25
Entrances.....	17	Remodeled house plans	
F		Huston home in Kansas.....	4, 5
Farmstead plans.....	16	McReynolds home in Nebraska.....	6, 7
Federal Housing Administration.....	51	What to do with the old Model T.....	8, 9
how to obtain a loan.....	51	The two-story rectangle house.....	10, 11
Finance.....	51	One-story bungalow type.....	12, 13
how to finance improvements.....	51	Two-story square house.....	14, 15
Fireplaces.....	28	Rugs.....	44, 45
Floor coverings.....	44, 45	Running water.....	37
Floors.....	30		
concrete.....	30	S	
linoleum.....	30	Septic tanks.....	39
wood.....	30	Sewage disposal.....	37
Front doors.....	17	Sidings.....	33
Fuel, types of.....	24	asbestos.....	33
Furnishings.....	46, 47, 48, 49	asphalt.....	33
Furniture.....	48	brick.....	33
good and bad types.....	48	shingle.....	33
		stucco.....	33
H		wood.....	33
Halls		Sinks.....	22
front halls.....	18, 19	Stoves.....	22, 24
rear halls.....	18, 19, 8, 7		
Heating plants.....	40, 41	W	
warm air pipe furnace.....	40, 41	Wall finishes.....	43
warm air pipeless furnace.....	40, 41	Wallpaper.....	43
hot water.....	40, 41	Water supply systems.....	37
steam.....	40, 41	Wiring.....	34
		Workroom, how to plan a.....	20, 21

FOR EXTRA HELP—READ THIS LIST CAREFULLY

SUCCESSFUL FARMING is pleased to recommend the manufacturers listed below. They are ready to give you

extra information about their products which you will use in rebuilding, remodeling, or refurbishing your home.

BUILDING MATERIAL & SUPPLIES

"IDEAL HEATING" "MODERNIZATION BUDGET BOOK"

American Radiator Co.,
40 West 40th St.,
New York, New York

INFORMATION ON GALVANIZED ROOFING PRODUCTS

American Zinc Institute
60 E. 42nd St.,
New York, N. Y.

"ARMSTRONG'S TEMLOCK INSULATION ON THE FARM"

Armstrong Cork Co.,
996 Concord St., Lancaster, Pa.

"ATKINS SAW BOOK FOR BARN WORKSHOPS & WOODLANDS" 10c

E. C. Atkins & Co.,
427 S. 111 St., Indianapolis, Ind.

ROOFING AND WATERPROOFING FOLDERS

The Barrett Company,
40 Rector St., New York, N. Y.

FOLDERS ON CREOSOTE SHINGLE & WOOD STAIN, HEAT INSULATING AND SOUND DEADENING "QUILT"

Samuel Cabot, Inc.,
141 Milk St., Dept. SF,
Boston, Mass.

"CALIFORNIA REDWOOD" "REDWOOD FOR BETTER FARM STRUCTURES"

Other booklets and folders available.
State building plans.
California Redwood Association,
404 Montgomery St.,
San Francisco, Calif.

"YOU NEED CELOTEX"

Information on Celotex, Building Board, Tile Board, Sheathing Board, Finish Plank and Celotex Lath
The Celotex Co.,
919 North Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

INFORMATION ON CRANE WATER SYSTEMS & PLUMBING & HEATING EQUIPMENT

Crane Co.,
836 S. Michigan Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois

"CRESCENT TOOLS, THEIR USE & CARE"

Crescent Tool Company,
Dept. SF,
Janesville, N. Y.

"THE KITCHEN OF YOUR DREAMS"

"THE MODERN WINDOW UNIT"

(Other building folders available—when writing tell about building plans.)
Curtis Companies Service Bureau,
Dept. SF 1200,
Clinton, Iowa

CATALOGS OF METAL ROOFING MATERIAL & SHEET METAL PRODUCTS

The Edwards Mfg. Co.,
106A Butler St.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

"RE-ROOF NOW WITH FLINTKOTE SHINGLES"

The Flintkote Company,
50 West 50th St.,
New York, N. Y.

CATALOG OF 5000 BUILDING MATERIAL BARGAINS

Gordon-Van Tine Company,
Davenport, Ia.

"COMFORT AND CLEANLINESS IN YOUR HOME"

Holland Furnace Co.,
Dept. C & C No. 1,
Holland, Mich.

"BUILDING GREATER FARM PROFITS WITH INSULITE"

"REMODELING FOLDER"

The Insulite Co., Dept. MP,
Builders Exchange Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

"101 PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS ON HOME IMPROVEMENTS"

Other building folders available. Tell company of building plans.
Johns-Manville,
22 E. 40th St.,
New York, N. Y.

FACTS ABOUT MULE-HIDE ASBESTOS SHINGLES AND SIDING,

Asphalt Shingles and Rolled Roofing, Aluminum Paint and Roof Maintenance Products.
The Lehon Company, Dept. SF,
W. 44th St. & S. Oakley Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

"SAVING HOME CONSTRUCTION COSTS"

FLOOR AND BUILDING LEAFLETS

"BOOK OF LAWN FURNITURE" 25c
"BOOK OF FARM BUILDINGS" 35c
The Long-Bell Lumber Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

FOLDERS ON THE USE OF MASONITE INSULATION

Masonite Corp.,
111 W. Washington Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

"MODERNIZING PICTORIAL"

National Lumber Manufacturers Association,
1337 Connecticut Ave., Dept. SF,
Washington, D. C.

"MODERN FARM & SUBURBAN BUILDINGS"

Northwestern Lumbermen's Association,
1645 Hennepin Ave., Dept. SF,
Minneapolis, Minn.

"PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR WEATHERPROOFING FARM BUILDINGS"

The Ruberoid Co.,
500 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

"CONCRETE IMPROVEMENTS AROUND THE HOME"

"SAFE SEWAGE DISPOSAL"

"FOUNDATION WALLS & BASEMENTS"

"SUGGESTED DESIGNS FOR SMALL FIREPROOF HOMES"

Other building books available. State your building plans.
Portland Cement Assoc.,
33 W. Grand Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

FOLDERS ON RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Red Cedar Shingle Bureau,
4408 Stuart Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

"FACTS ABOUT RUTLAND REPAIR PRODUCTS FOR WALLS, ROOFS, ETC."

Rutland Fireclay Company,
Dept. SF,
Rutland, Vermont

INFORMATION ON SILVERCOTE INSULATION FABRIC FOR INSULATING WALLS AND CEILINGS;

Silvercote Core Board for structural purposes; Silvercote Insulation for light construction.
Silvercote Products, Inc.,
161 East Erie Street,
Chicago, Ill.

"SUGGESTIONS FOR REMODELING"

"MODERN SOUTHERN PINE HOMES"

"BEAUTIFYING THE HOME GROUNDS"

"SOUTHERN PINE FARM BUILDINGS"

Southern Pine Assoc.,
Interstate Bank Bldg., Dept. SF,
New Orleans, La.

"THE HOMEMAKER," & "CLASSIC CEILINGS"

The Upson Company,
Lockport, N. Y.

"SHEETROCK WALLBOARD"

"RED TOP WEATHERWOOD INSULATING BOARD"

(Other building folders available—when writing tell of building plans)
United States Gypsum Co.,
300 West Adams St., Dept. SF,
Chicago, Ill.

"MODERN MIRACLES WITH WEATHERBEST STAINED SHINGLES"

Weatherbest Corp.,
North Tonawanda, N. Y.

FACTS ABOUT WESTERN PINE

(Tell about your building plans when writing)
Western Pine Association,
Yeon Bldg., Dept. SF,
Portland, Ore.

"IMPROVED LUMBER FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION, MODERNIZING & REPAIRS"

"GOOD HOMES NEVER GROW OLD" (A manual on home modernizing)

"BETTER FARM BUILDINGS FOR LESS MONEY"

"ENDLESS LUMBER"

Weyerhaeuser Sales Co.,
1909 First National Bank Bldg.,
St. Paul, Minn.

INSULATION FOLDERS ON DAIRY BARN & BROODER HOUSES

Wood Conversion Co.,
First National Bank Bldg.,
St. Paul, Minn.

WATER SYSTEMS & LIGHT PLANTS

DEMING WATER SYSTEMS CATALOG "B"

The Deming Co.,
Salem, Ohio

"CITY WATER CONVENIENCES FOR COUNTRY HOMES WITHOUT ELECTRICITY"

"FAIRBANKS, MORSE HOME WATER SERVICE"

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
900 South Wabash Ave.,
Dept. D 121,
Chicago, Ill.

"CITY WATER FOR COUNTRY HOMES"

CATALOG OF HOOSIER WATER SYSTEMS

Flint & Walling Mfg. Co.,
Kendallville, Ind.

WATER SYSTEMS FOLDERS

Goulds Pumps, Inc.,
Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BOOKLETS ON HEIL WATER SYSTEMS

The Heil Company,
3000 West Montana St., Dept. SF,
Milwaukee, Wis.

"MODERN BATHROOMS & KITCHENS"

"KOHLER PLANNED HEATING"

"PLUMBING FOR THE HOME"

"SINKS OF GREATER USEFULNESS"

"COLOR FOR BATHROOMS & KITCHENS"

Kohler Co.,
Kohler, Wis.

MYER'S POWER PUMP & WATER SYSTEMS CATALOG

The F. E. Myer & Bro. Co.,
340 Orange St.,
Ashland, Ohio

"RED JACKET WATER SYSTEMS"

Red Jacket Mfg. Co.,
Davenport, Iowa

"UNIVERSAL LIGHT PLANT BATTERY GUIDE"

Universal Battery Co.,
3495 South LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

"FARM LIGHT PLANTS" FOLDERS ON LIGHT PLANT BATTERIES

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.,
Room 2 N,
East Pittsburgh, Pa.

"YOUR LIGHTING PLANT BATTERY"

"HERE'S REAL FARM RELIEF"

Willard Storage Battery Co.,
Dept. H, Cleveland, Ohio

PAINTS & WALL COVERINGS

INFORMATION ON INTERIOR WALL PAINTS

Alabastine Co.,
Grand Rapids, Mich.

"COLORFUL WALLS THAT NEVER GROW OLD"

Armstrong Cork Co.,
996 Concord St.,
Lancaster, Pa.

BOOKLETS ON CABOT'S SHINGLE & WOOD STAINS, AND CABOT'S COLLOPAKES

Samuel Cabot, Inc.,
141 Milk St., Dept. SF,
Boston, Mass.

"MAKING THE HOUSE A HOME"

"DEVOE BUDGET PLAN FOR HOME PAINTING"

1 West 47th Street, Dept. SF,
New York, N. Y.

"HOW TO PAINT"

The Glidden Co., Dept. SF 1,
Cleveland, Ohio

"101 QUESTIONS ABOUT PAINTING & DECORATING"

Get book at Lowe Bros. dealers' store
The Lowe Bros. Co.,
Dayton, Ohio

"MAYFLOWER WORLD'S FAIR WALL PAPERS"

Mayflower Wall Papers,
Rogers Park Station,
Chicago, Ill.

"HANDBOOK ON PAINTING"

"HOW TO BUY A PAINT JOB"

National Lead Co.,
111 Broadway, Dept. SF,
New York City, N. Y.

"THE HOW & WHY OF FARM PAINTING"

"THE MAGIC OF COLOR"

The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.,
Paint Division,
Milwaukee, Wis.

BOOKLET ON SANITA'S WALL COVERING

The Standard Textile Products Co.,
Dept. SF S, 320 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

"THE HOME DECORATOR"

The Sherwin-Williams Co.,
601 Canal Road, N. W.,
Cleveland, Ohio

FLOOR COVERINGS & HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES

"FLOOR BEAUTY FOR NEW HOMES & OLD"

Armstrong Cork Co.,
996 Concord St.,
Lancaster, Pa.

FOLDERS ON CARBORUNDUM SHARPENERS FOR KNIVES, SCISSORS & LAWN MOWERS

The Carborundum Co.,
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SAMPLES OF CLOPAY FIBRE WINDOW SHADES

Clopay Corp.,
York, McLean & Exeter Sts.,
Cincinnati, Ohio

"FULLER BRUSHES FOR HEALTH & BEAUTY"

The Fuller Brush Co.,
3850 Main St.,
Hartford, Conn.

INFORMATION ON WINDOW SHADES

Hough Shade Corp.,
Janesville, Wis.

"THE TRAGEDY OF A YOUNG SCRUBWOMAN"

S. C. Johnson & Son, Inc.,
Racine, Wis.

BOOKLETS & SAMPLE OF KESTER'S METAL MENDER

Kester Solder Co.,
4201 Wrightwood Ave. Dept. SF,
Chicago, Ill.

"MODERN DRAPING MODES"

Kirsch Co.,
900 Prospect Ave.,
Sturgis, Mich.

"WHITER CLOTHES," "EASIER WASH DAYS"

Lever Brothers,
Cambridge, Mass.

"BEAUTIFUL NEW RUGS FROM OLD"

Olson Rug Co.,
2800 N. Crawford Ave., Dept. SF,
Chicago, Ill.

HOME EQUIPMENT

A. B. C. WASHER & IRONER BOOKLET

Altorf Bros. Co.,
Peoria, Ill.

INFORMATION ON KITCHEN UTENSILS

Aluminum Goods Mfg. Co.,
Manitowoc, Wis.

FOLDERS ON SPEED QUEEN WASHERS

Barlow & Seelig Mfg. Co.,
Ripon, Wis.

"BETTER COOKED FOODS THE COLEMAN WAY" 10c

The Coleman Lamp & Stove Co.,
Dept. SF B, Wichita, Kan.

THE ELECTROLUX-KEROSENE REFRIGERATOR FOLDER

Electrolux Refrigerator Co.,
51 E. 42nd St.,
New York, N. Y.

PAMPHLETS ON ESTATE STOVES & HEATERS FOR ELECTRICITY, GAS, OR COAL AND WOOD.

When writing tell type of product in which you are interested.
The Estate Stove Company,
Dept. SF,
Hamilton, Ohio

FOLDER ON THE NEW FAIRDAY WASHER

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
900 S. Wabash Ave., Dept. D 121,
Chicago, Ill.

"HOME IMPROVEMENT PLANS"

Florence Stove Co.,
Dept. SF, 1,
Gardner, Mass.

BOOK ON ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION

Frigidaire Corp.,
Dayton, Ohio.

BOOKLETS & FOLDERS on General Electric Appliances (Cleaners, Clocks, Heating Devices, Sun Lamps, Radios, Fans, Laundry Equipment, Battery Chargers)

General Electric Co.,
Appliance Division,
1285 Boston Ave.,
Bridgeport, Conn.

FOLDERS ON IMPROVED KITCHEN UTENSILS

Geuder, Paeschke & Frey Co.,
W. St. Paul Ave. & 15th St.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

INFORMATION ON ELECTRIC AND OIL BURNING REFRIGERATORS

Gibson Refrigerator Corp.,
Greenville, Mich.

HAAG WASHING MACHINE CATALOG

Haag Bros. Co.,
Peoria, Ill.

"HOME LAUNDERING WITH HORTON MODERN EQUIPMENT"

Horton Mfg. Co.,
Fort Wayne, Ind.

INFORMATION ON WASHERS & IRONERS

Hurley Machine Co.,
Cermak & 54th Ave., Dept. SF,
Chicago, Ill.

KALAMAZOO STOVE & FURNACE CATALOG

Kalamazoo Stove Co.,
21 Rochester Ave.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

"THE SIMPLICITY OF ELECTRIC COOKERY"

A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Co.,
Dept. 2001 B, W. Cleveland Ave.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

BOOKLETS ON MONARCH RANGES & ELECTRIC STOVES

Malleable Iron Range Co.,
Beaver Dam, Wis.

STOVE & HEATER CATALOG

Malleable Steel Range Mfg. Co.,
South Bend, Ind.

FOLDERS ABOUT THE MAYTAG WASHERS

The Maytag Co.,
Newton, Iowa

"BEAUTY FOR YOUR KITCHEN BY MUTSCHLER"

Mutschler Bros. Co.,
Napanea, Ind.

BOOKLETS ON NESCO STOVES, Ranges, House Furnishings & Kitchen Utensils

National Enameling & Stamping Co.,
270A North 12th St.,
Milwaukee, Wis.

BOOKLETS ABOUT PERFECTION

Oil Burning Stoves, Heaters & Refrigerators
Perfection Stove Co.,
7609 S. Platt Ave.,
Cleveland, Ohio

ROPER WATER SYSTEMS BOOKLET, No. SF 2096B

ROPER BOTTLED GAS RANGE BOOKLET, No. SF 2050

Geo. D. Roper Corp.,
Rockford, Ill.

INFORMATION ON STOVES & FURNACES

Round Oak Furnace Co.,
Dowagiac, Mich.

"SELLERS KITCHEN FURNITURE"

G. I. Sellers & Sons Co.,
Elwood, Indiana

"HOW TO MAKE DRAPERIES"

"SINGERCRAFT BOOK"

"SINGER FASHION AIDS BOOK"

Singer Sewing Machine Co.,
Dept. 5435, 149 Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

FOLDERS ON THE WEST BEND

Waterless Cooker & Electric Tea Kettle
West Bend Aluminum

